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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Buildup of Nuclear Might 'Disturbing' AA 1
[Sobolev]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet BB 1
Socialist States' Economic Achievements Reviewed BB 1
[Levin]
CEMA Patent Departments Confer in Havana BB 2
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51, Dec]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

TASS Analyst Views UN Resolution on War, Peace CC 1
[Orlov]
Perez de Cuellar Calls for Disarmament CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan News Conference Statements Assailed A 1
'Inaccuracies, Misstatements' A 1
[Kuznetsov]
Reagan Sees 'Progress' A 2
Borovik 'Worried' By Reagan 'Intellectual Level' A 2
Americans Associating 'Reagan' With 'Holocaust' A 3
[Kozyakov]
Call for Improved U.S.-USSR Ties Reported A 4
[PRAVDA 20 Dec]
U.S. 'Organizer, Patron' of World Terrorism A 5
U.S. Economic Situation 'Less Than Encouraging' A 6
[Ablamov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. 'Modernizing' Navy in Pacific Area C 1
U.S. Nuclear Missile Systems in Pacific Viewed C 1
[Demidov]

SOUTH ASIA

Kutakhov Meets Indian Defense Minister D 1
U.S. Military Plans of 'Serious Concern' to India D 1
Soviet, Indian Cosmonauts End Training Stage D 1
BAKHTAR Cited on Pakistan, Afghan Refugees D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Khmer Emigre Group Chiefs Meet in Beijing E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Talyzin Lauds Soviet-Hungarian Cooperation F 1
[Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 17 Dec]
Warsaw Reports Agricultural Delegation Arrival F 3
[cross-reference]
Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Meets F 3
[Losoto in PRAVDA 20 Dec]
Meeting Ends F 3
Soviet-Polish Journalist Groups Sign 1984 Accord F 4
[IZVESTIYA 20 Dec]
Polish Editor Criticizes U.S. Imperialism F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Comparison of Reports on Gorbachev Return G 1
[PRAVDA 21 Dec]
Italian Senate Discusses Lebanon Withdrawal G 1
Italian Authorities Release Antonov From Prison G 1
Danish Prime Minister Says No U.S. Missiles G 2
Scandinavian Press on Missile Siting Plans G 2
FRG, U.S. Cooperate in CBW Production, Siting G 3
[Belov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Dec]
FRG's Woerner 'Reviving Wehrmacht Traditions' G 4
[Patsyuk]
FRG Bundestag Endorses Military Aid to Portugal G 5
Finnish Foreign Minister on Visit, Relations G 5
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 21 Dec]
PRAVDA Notes U.S.-French Military Contacts G 7
[16 Dec]
Spanish CP Congress Concludes in Madrid G 7
[PRAVDA 21 Dec]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Evacuated Palestinians Arrive in Egypt H 1
Blast Near French Contingent in Beirut Reported H 1
Syrian Minister Talas Views U.S. Mideast Policy H 1
[Mulyukov]

Reagan, Egypt's 'Ali Hold Talks on Mideast H 2
War Effects on Iraq, U.S. Mideast 'Efforts' Viewed H 2
[Truyevtsev in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Dec]
Brutents, Ryzhov Meets With PDRY Officials H 4
[PRAVDA 17 Dec]
Briefs: Turkmen Delegation in Libya; Visiting Kuwaiti Editor H 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Castro Attends National Assembly Meeting K 1
Kissinger Meets Thatcher, Speaks on C. America K 1
[Pakhomov]
U.S. 'Hopes' For Salvadoran Elections Viewed K 2
[Olin]
CIA's 'Murder of Bishop,' Grenada Seizure Linked K 2
[Gubernatorov]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Fedorchuk Updates Fight Against Crime, 'Offenses' R 1
[Khalin in PRAVDA 20 Dec]
Moscow Criminal Investigation Chief Interviewed R 5
[Kotov in IZVESTIYA 19 Dec]
Belorussian MVD Chief Relieved, Others Penalized R 5
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 13 Dec]
Belorussian Officials Fined in Highway Scandal R 6
Ukraine City Officials Relieved, Transferred R 6
[PRAVDA 16 Dec]
'Misdeeds' of Oceanology Institute Chief Noted R 7
[Zhavoronkov, Pariyskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Dec]
Moscow Shop Director Sentenced to Death for Bribery R 9
[Demidov]
Efficiency, Not Formalism in Party Meetings Urged R 10
[Nikolayev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 Dec]
Vorotnikov Presents RSFSR State Prizes R 11
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 Dec]
Signatories of Director's Obituary Listed R 12
[PRAVDA 21 Dec]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Industrial Plan Figures for Jan-Nov Reported S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51, Dec]
Stockraising Plan Figures for Jan-Nov Reported S 5
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51, Dec]
Consumer Cooperatives To Hold Congress in 1984 S 8
[Zarayev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 18 Dec]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Staff Session Criticizes Farm Machine Suppliers T 1
[Grachev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 17 Dec]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow Military District Party Conference Held V 1
Yepishev, Drugov Attend V 1
Yepishev Speech Reported V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Dec]
IZVESTIYA Readers Submit World War II Material V 5
[IZVESTIYA 17 Dec]

U.S. BUILDUP OF NUCLEAR MIGHT 'DISTURBING'

LD212348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Dec 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] According to reports from New York, U.S. nuclear weapons reserves will grow by 13 percent and the number of warheads will exceed 29,000 in the next 10 years. This conclusion has been drawn by authors of a book being published in the United States: "Reference Book on Nuclear Weapons, Nuclear Forces and U.S. Capabilities." I ask my colleague Yevgeniy Kachanov to comment on this data.

[Kachanov] The conclusions that have been made by the scientists are, frankly, most disturbing. Never before has the United States built up its nuclear arsenal at such forced rates. Every day -- I stress, every day -- the overall number of nuclear charges increases by two units. Moreover, we are talking not only and not so much about the quantitative buildup of the nuclear arsenal as much as its modernization, qualitative perfection, with the aim of using it in various types of combat action. Thus, three new types of warheads are being developed for U.S. tactical aviation, while the number of nuclear shells for the Marine Corps should treble. This means that the Pentagon is not only allowing for, but is also planning for the use of nuclear weapons in operations by the gendarme Rapid Deployment Forces, in pirate terroristic expeditions like the invasion of Grenada.

The buildup of nuclear might by the United States, it goes without saying, is in the first place expressed by figures for growth in allocations for military aims. These figures are in truth astronomical, there is no other word for it. This is shown by data from a secret Pentagon budget document -- the 5-year financial plan for expenditure on defense for 1985-89 -- extracts of which have ended up in the American press. Already in 1985 the level of U.S. military expenditure is planned to reach $323 billion, and at the end of the 5-year period in 1989 it will be $464 billion. This is according to the most minimal evaluations, which have probably already become outdated. You see, in the secret document which is dated 15 September, the overall sum for military expenditure in the 5-year period consists of just slightly less than $2 trillion, and now the press is calling the figure 300 billion more. As I have already said, the lion's share of this money will go toward building up nuclear missile might.

The Reagan administration is setting off its dangerous policy against the collectively expressed will of all mankind. The United States is acting counter to the historical declaration condemning nuclear war, adopted by the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, which has already been mentioned here. There remains also the question of whether the American budget will be able to sustain such military expenditure.

WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD212048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A consultative meeting of Warsaw Pact deputy foreign ministers took place in Warsaw from 20-21 December. Deputy foreign ministers from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR took part. The Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Kovalev, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs. S. Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, received the participants in the meeting.

The consultative meeting was devoted to discussion of preparations for a conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe, which will start on 17 January 1984 in Stockholm. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

SOCIALIST STATES' ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

LD212354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] As the socialist countries confirm plans for national economic development for next year, preliminary results are also being drawn up for the year now ending. You see, these results serve as a foundation for the plans being formulated and the feasability of the tasks being laid for the future depends significantly on the stability of these foundations.

It can be said with full confidence that literally all socialist countries have grounds for satisfaction with this year's achievements. To judge by preliminary data, the volume of industrial production has increased on average by 3-4 percent. It is true that there are deviations from these indices but the stability of economic development is characteristic of all states in the socialist community. In speaking about deviations, I have in mind certain specific conditions in which the national economy of one or other socialist country has found itself.

Thus, this year Hungary has experienced a highly severe drought which naturally has had a negative influence not only on agriculture but also on industry.

Agricultural workers in Bulgaria also had to resolve similar problems although they were not as severe. Results have now been summed up for the last 3 years in the country's agriculture, and they show that in that period of time, the average annual volume of gross output by Bulgarian agriculture grew by 10.6 percent compared with that of 1980.

A report by the Chief Statistical Directorate in Poland also attracts attention. It concerns results of the country's economic development for November this year. They show that Poland's economy is progressing confidently enough. Altogether, in the 11 months of this year, the volume of marketed industrial produce has increased by 7.4 percent. This is gratifying.

We should not forget that the difficulties have not yet been surmounted. As is shown by the report of the Chief Statistical Directorate, in comparison with January-November 1979, the volume of marketed produce for the 11 months of this year was 9.5 percent less. But in the last 3 years, the level which has been attained now is the highest.

A huge role in this has been played by the deeper cooperation with socialist countries. It is this which gives the Polish economy the necessary impulses for successful development. Next year this cooperation will rise to an even higher level. As an example, we may point to the agreement between Poland and the Soviet Union on the construction of the Kobrin-Brest-Warsaw gas pipeline, and the completion of construction of a number of metallurgical enterprises. As was stressed by the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI newspaper, the flow of gas from the USSR into Poland will improve raw material supply for the chemical industry and first and foremost for enterprises producing artificial fertilizers. This is of paramount significance to Poland. In its turn, the Soviet Union will receive increased amounts of coke and metallurgy products from Poland. This year's results confirm convincingly that together, socialist countries are resolving the tasks that face them significantly more successfully. This is testimony to the fruitfulness and enormous potential possibilities in our cooperation.

CEMA PATENT BODIES CONFER IN HAVANA

PM201144 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 83 (Signed to Press 12 Dec 83) p 22

[TASS report under general headline: "In CEMA Commissions"]

[Text] The 24th session of the conference of leaders of the CEMA countries' inventions departments has been held in Havana. A representative of the World Intellectual Property Organization was present as an observer.

Approval was given to proposals aimed at improving the service for exchanging information relating to the most important inventions and their use by the CEMA countries. A standard clause was adopted on rationalizing proposals. The further development of the international system of patent information was also examined and the work plan for 1984-1985 was approved.

TASS ANALYST VIEWS UN RESOLUTION ON WAR, PEACE

LD211138 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 21 Dec 83

["In the Common Interests" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The resolutions adopted by the 38th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the key problems of war and peace are evidence that the overwhelming part of the U.N. member-states, irrespective of the size of their territory, geographical position and social system, identify themselves with the nations united by their determination to act in the name of saving the present and future generations from nuclear death. This concerns above all the three resolutions adopted on the Soviet initiatives contrary to the stubborn opposition from the USA. The resolutions deal with vital problems -- condemnation of nuclear war, and a nuclear weapons freeze as well as with concluding a treaty on non-use of force in outer space and from outer space against the Earth.

Considering the tensions in the world, and the increased threat of a nuclear catastrophe, it is not astonishing that the Soviet draft declaration condemning nuclear war was in the centre of the debate on disarmament issues at the session. The General Assembly has approved that draft declaration, which resolutely, unconditionally and forever condemns nuclear war as being in conflict with human conscience and common sense, as the most monstrous crime that can be committed against the peoples. The General Assembly has also condemned the drawing up, putting forward and propagation of political and military doctrines and concepts designed to substantiate the "rightfulness" of the first use of nuclear weapons, the admissibility of unleashing nuclear war. The adopted declaration is justly viewed by representatives of many countries as an important moral and political action intended to hamper the implementation of the designs of those who would like to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The draft resolution adopted by the General Assembly on a qualitative and quantitative freeze on nuclear weapons has met with wide support both at the U.N. and outside it. This draft resolution was also put forward by the Soviet Union. The lively debate on that issue has reaffirmed growing support for the idea of a freeze on nuclear weapons as an important and effective step on the way to reducing and then to scrapping nuclear arsenals.

Of great significance are the actions taken by the U.N. General Assembly against a militarisation of the outer space. The course of the debate has borne out the concern growing in the world over the U.S. plans for the creation of outer space weapons and militarisation of outer space. The disarmament committee has been recommended to examine more actively the question of the prevention of the arms race in outer space with due regard for the draft treaty tabled by the Soviet Union on the prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the Earth.

Characteristically, the United States was the only state to vote against the resolutions on preventing the militarisation of outer space. Washington's stand on that issue, like on many other issues in connection with the prevention of a most dangerous spiral of the arms race, has particularly clearly demonstrated the readiness of the United States to disregard world public opinion and act in conflict with the interests of the entire humankind in the striving for global domination. This has resulted in the unprecedented ever isolation of the USA at the U.N.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR CALLS FOR DISARMAMENT

LD212057 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 21 TASS -- The U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the deterioration in international relations has caused wide-spread forebodings about the prospects of peace, stability, and development.

Speaking at a press conference held on the occasion of completion of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Javier Perez de Cuellar noted that previous wars, however destructive, did not threaten existence itself. At the present fateful stage, it can bring disaster to progress and civilization on earth.

As was noted by the U.N. secretary general, the over-arching problem of all, of course, is the one created by the remorseless build up of nuclear weapons. He called on the United States and the USSR to find ways to achieve an agreement on the limitation and reduction of both intermediate-range and strategic nuclear weapons. It is most essential to check an unbridled competition in nuclear arms and create the climate for further negotiations.

There is no alternative to peace and order in international relations, based on the principles of the United Nations Charter, said Javier Perez de Cuellar.

REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENTS ASSAILED

'Inaccuracies, Misstatements'

LD211808 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Pavel Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] Opening his 21st nationally televised news conference on Tuesday, President Reagan said that confidence is in the air in the American economy and that Americans were giving themselves the best Christmas present possible -- a strong economy.

The statement was made several days after one of his advisers, Edward Meese, said that people stand in soup kitchen lines because it's easier than paying for it. These comments sparked an angry verbal exchange between the administration and some Democratic leaders who accused the President and his aides of not knowing the real situation. According to their sources there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who need urgent surplus food aid: $44 million in funds for this program are still being blocked by the administration. The funds won't be released until after a special commission, appointed by President Reagan, comes up with an analysis of the scope of the problem. If everything is as good as President Reagan said at the news conference, how can there be so many people eating those charity crumbs off the national table?

At the news conference the President's attention was drawn to the situation in Lebanon, where many Americans think their nation is being dragged into a widescale military confrontation. In a lengthy answer about the roots of the Middle East conflict, President Reagan showed that he's been doing some homework, but would have failed a snap quiz.

In his answer, which lasted for about 5 minutes, the American President managed to make a number of inaccuracies and misstatements. Speaking about Palestinian refugees, Ronald Reagan never said that the problem is largely a result of the Israeli annexation of Arab lands, and Ronald Reagan appeared to have not been properly briefed on the objectives of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year. He said in part: Finally Israel crossed the border in Lebanon but the others retreated and kept attacking, so they were on the edge of Beirut. In reality, Israel sought to physically destroy the Palestinians, and instead of the initial promise not to go beyond the line 25 miles off its borders, drove its mechanized columns all the way to Beirut.

President Reagan also said: We had a war right in the city of Beirut, where thousands of civilians were killed and wounded by this kind of combat. He did not say that Israel was responsible for the killings because of massive air bombing and shelling. Before the battle of Beirut, the Israeli forces killed many more civilians in attacks on Tyre, Sayda, and other towns. Nor did Ronald Reagan say a word about the massacre of civilians in the Sabra and Shatila camps and the role of Israel and the United States in them.

When the American President discussed the roots of the Middle East conflict he's expected to be well-informed and not dodge some very important things. But if he does not know them how can he be trusted when he discusses the role of the Marines in Beirut? This so-called peace-keeping force has lost over 250 soldiers and has already killed many hundreds of civilians in air raids and naval bombardments.

Reagan Sees 'Progress'

LD211146 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, 21 Dec (TASS) -- The Washington administration does not intend making even small changes in its Near East policies, policies which have already led to a very dangerous exacerbation of military tension in the region. This is confirmed by statements made by President Reagan at a Washington press conference.

If one is to believe Reagan, U.S. military activities in the Lebanon are nothing other than..."progress" in working toward a settlement in the Near East. The president tried in every way to justify the expansion of U.S. military interference in Lebanon, describing, among other things, the barbaric air raids and artillery bombardments as "necessary measures of self-defense." Making it understood that the United States would continue to resort to such actions without a qualm, the President refused to give even an appropximate date for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon. The statements made by the head of the White House show that Washington is hampering the achievement of a just peace in the region, and is consciously threatening the preservation of peace on the planet.

BOROVIK 'WORRIED' BY REAGAN 'INTELLECTUAL LEVEL'

LD210051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast; writer Genrikh Borovik video commentary]

[Text] Hello comrades. There is an already rather old joke: A man is sitting astride a nuclear bomb sawing it up. Onlookers cry in horror. What are you doing? It will blow up! But the man calmly replies: That doesn't matter, I've got one more in reserve. How would one describe such a man? Mad? Perhaps, but if this man is healthy, a golfer, and makes no mistakes in his multiplication tables, then this means that he simply does not understand what an atomic bomb is, what death is. He is simply extremely ignorant, or to put it more mildly, a man who does not reason.

If you agree with this argument, we are proceed to the theme of my talk. President Reagan recently gave an interview to the U.S. PEOPLE magazine. The magazine is a gutter-rag and prints sensational material from the personal lives of film stars, but it is very popular. The magazine's correspondent, who, one assumes, had seen the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" on the television bombing Beirut for all it was worth, fearfully asked Reagan: How far are you prepared to go in continuing to escalate the war in the Near East? The President calmly replied: We want one thing only: to try to reach a political settlement.

Weapons are booming; there is smoke and fire, mutilated bodies and hospitals in ruins, and here we have a charming reply about the wish for a political settlement. Recently there have been many such surprising speeches from the President. Remember for example his story about how he was awakened at 0500 and asked to restore democracy in Grenada? He couldn't refuse, and to prove his words even showed photgraphs of how at dawn, and in his pajamas, he made a decision that was forced upon him.

I could give you many such examples, but I think that two are enough for you to understand that the U.S. President is not always aware of what he is doing and what he is saying. I am very far from accusing U.S. politicians of lying, it is a pointless occupation.

I am, strange as it may seem, worried by something else: the quality of the lies coming from the present incumbent of the White House, their -- as it were -- intellectual level. To put it mildly, he has room for improvement. But this is only half the trouble.

The U.S. President showed yet another side of himself in PEOPLE. We suddenly learned that he had often expected the end of the world and believed in its coming, that he consults theologists and now thinks that it is perfectly possible that Armageddon is approaching, the last battle before the end of the world. And when this time comes, said the President significantly, the generation that is living -- note the word: living -- then, must act as it thinks necessary. And the U.S. President apparently did not realize that Armageddon -- the battle of all the kings before the end of time, according to the Bible -- takes place precisely in the Near East, roughly where the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" is now stationed, firing from all its guns at the defenseless Arab population and Beirut.

I am not very worried by the U.S. President's ignorance of the Bible that lies on his bedside table. I am worried by the fact that it appears that fortune-telling, horoscopes, and predictions occupy a not inconsiderable place in his policies. To put it more simply, I am worried by the level of his thought, which in my view is similar to that of the man I was telling you about at the beginning who was sawing the nuclear bomb.

People working in the technological field know that every engineering system is a strong as its weakest link. In our present fragile and interdependent world, its strength, its wisdom, the art of living on earth and preserving our planet, the whole system of our existence is unfortunately determined by this same weak link. And today the weakest and most dangerous link is the level of state thinking of the head of the largest capitalist state.

AMERICANS ASSOCIATING 'REAGAN' WITH 'HOLOCAUST'

LD211059 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The latest opinion polls in the United States show that President Reagan's foreign policy is alarming more and more Americans. Our commentary is by Vladislaw Kozyakov.

It is indicative that ever more Americans are taking a critical view of the administration's actions on the international scene. The President has every opportunity to argue his view in the news media, and he and his cabinet ministers and assistants and supporters in Congress make the most of this opportunity, appearing daily on television and getting themselves interviewed for the press. Yet despite all these efforts to depict the administration's foreign policy as meeting the nation's interests, Americans are expressing ever greater concern. One thing that has come under strong criticism is U.S. policy in Lebanon.

The President would like Americans to believe that such aggressive actions as U.S. bombing and shelling in Lebanon are necessary and justified. He and his aides repeat this over and over. Yet the number of supporters of such actions is decreasing instead of increasing. According to a poll conducted late last week by ABC and THE WASHINGTON POST, the number of Americans who believe the U.S. Marines should return home is growing. In the past month the share has gone up by 10 percent. A Louis Harris poll conducted almost simultaneously shows the same trend.

According to this poll, 64 percent object to Reagan's policy in Lebanon. Obviously many millions of Americans are worried lest their country get invovled in another Vietnam. They see that the President's talk about a peace-keeping mission in Lebanon is false, and that his actions there have quite a different direction, and a very dangerous one.

The response to President Reagan's nuclear policy shows the same trend. The more their President calls for peace and negotiations while pushing nuclear rearmament, the more upset Americans get.

According to a Harris poll reported on Friday, most Americans, in a ratio of 59 to 35 percent, object to the President's atttitude toward the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons, the talks which the administration torpedoed by starting to deploy new missiles in Western Europe. A still bigger share of Americans believe the President is pulling the United States into another war. Sixty-one percent in the Harris poll voiced this fear. A few months ago the share was much smaller.

More and more it would seem, the name of Ronald Reagan is becoming associated in the minds of Americans with war, and even a nuclear holocaust, and certainly no false mouthings on television by Reagan and his team about protecting peace are going to change this.

CALL FOR IMPROVED U.S.-USSR TIES REPORTED

PM202120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fruitless Course"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Dec -- The influential newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST has pointed out the flimsiness of the U.S. Government's foreign policy.

"Who does not want to believe," it writes today in an editorial, "that the present period of sharp tension in Soviet-U.S. relations is a temporary and untypical phenomenon and that in fact genuine progress is being prepared? Nonetheless, the administration must realize that for many U.S. citizens and foreigners the present period is an alarming time, when peace is 'fragile,' as Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, correctly indicated in his recent statement."

The administration does not like it when it is blamed for the current disquieting cooling in relations between the two great powers, the paper goes on to write. It is afraid, and not without reason, that its positions will be undermined as a consequence of the critical statements and expressions of discontent, currently becoming widespread in the West.

"All is not well with the President's policy. Reagan's tough line has not yielded the results he had expected and his supporters had hoped for. And as yet Grenada is the only 'victory' he can pride himself on." THE WASHINGTON POST states.

The newspaper notes that Reagan "really must" take "reasonable" steps to normalize U.S.-Soviet relations, and, abandoning the crude rhetoric leveled at the USSR, ultimately produce businesslike and constructive proposals in the sphere of disarmament.

U.S. 'ORGANIZER, PATRON' OF WORLD TERRORISM

LD211253 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 21 Dec 83

["This 'Uninformed' President" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Speaking in an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine on key international problems of concern for the Americans, U.S. President Reagan named among them "international terrorism". One of the most difficult tasks, he said, is to prove that terrorist attacks are financed by a government.

The President seems to be so sadly "uninformed" at a time when international public is ever more resolutely protesting against the aggressive actions of the USA in the Middle East, where Washington has gone over from support for Israel's expansionist claims to direct complicity in the war against the Arabs. The whole world is condemning the impudent United States aggression against Grenada.

Political and public figures in various countries and the press point out that the present Washington administration regards force, "big stick" as almost the sole "argument" of its foreign policy, which finds its expression in the escalation of the undeclared war unleashed by the USA against sovereign Afghanistan, the threats against revolutionary Cuba and provocations against Nicaragua. These actions are assessed everywhere with good reason as real international brigandage and terrorism. Everywhere, but only not in Washington. They in Washington, as they claim, have so far failed to find out the government of what country "finances terrorist operations".

There, perhaps, has never been a period in U.S. history when the CIA and other secret services played such a conspucious role in implementing Washington's hegemonistic concepts as they do now. Another thing is known too: Whenever an intervention may take place, wherever clandestine anti-government plots and terrorist operations have been exposed, traces lead, as a rule, precisely to the CIA.

According to the American press, only from 1961 to 1976 this department of provocations and subversions carried out nearly 900 terrorist operations against prominent political figures and whole governments objectionable to the USA. Paramilitary actions, murders, coups and counter-coups are designed for those countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America which have ripened for that from the tactical viewpoint, J. Marx, a former CIA man points out in his book "CIA: Love of Intelligence". And if they in Washington suddenly begin pretending that the White House is unaware of these facts, this can be appraised only as hypocrisy.

The 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly is known to have resolutely condemned international terrorism. What has necessitated this U.N. resolution? Facts indicate that the nutrient medium for arbitrary rule, violence and terrorism in the international arena are the activities and policy of those who flout the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and people, cultivate the ideology of racial and national hatred, back reactionary dictatorial regimes, pursue a policy of heightening tensions and whipping up the arms race, are building up an atmosphere of war hysteria.

U.S. imperialism, the CIA and other American secret services, to which the present U.S. Administration has given a free hand, by lifting even the very limited restrictions, which had been once clamped down on their activities by the U.S. Congress, are the main breeding ground, organisers and patrons of international terrorism in the world today.

U.S. ECONOMIC SITUATION 'LESS THAN ENCOURAGING'

LD210056 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Now that the year 1983 is running out, the U.S. economy has less than encouraging results. It has not succeeded in overcoming all the consequences of the economic crisis, the gravest one since the thirties. This is confirmed by a report on the economic position of capitalist countries in 1983 issued by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The invigoration of the economic situation in the United States in connection with the signs of overcoming the crisis cycle was selective and uneven. Alongside the boom in the war industry and growth in a number of industries, the situation in the metallurgical industry and machine building that were once the backbone of the U.S. industry remained difficult. For instance, only 60 per cent of production facilities are operating in the metallurgical industry. The country is paying a dear price for the policy of the unrestrained arms race imposed on it by the Reagan administration. The militarisation has heightened disproportions on a national and regional scope. While such domains of the military-industrial complex as California and Texas where the very word "peace" makes war industrialists shudder are flourishing, many states of North East and Mid-West come into decay.

The industrial growth of 3.5 per cent which, according to the date of the OECD report, is expected in the United States this year is much smaller than the increase of 5-7 per cent which was usually achieved in the United States in the past at the same phase of coming out of the recession. And this increase looks particularly insignificant when seen against the background of a slump in the U.S. economy during the crisis. A grim prediction of American scientist from Harvard University Robert Reich is coming true. He said that since the late sixties the U.S. economy has been slowly disintegrating, that the economic recession is manifested in the growing unemployment rate, in the ever greater number of bankruptcies and fall off in production.

The authors of the OECD report and prominent American economists expect that the present economic invigoration will be short-lived since the economy will be unable to withstand the overstraining of the financial system for long. Huge military spending has been the main reason behind the fact that the deficits of the U.S. budget reached the horrible level of 200 billion dollars a year. Such deficits are being covered at the expense of ever new government loans which forces interest rates in the USA upwards and deprives the economy of the needed capital investments. Moreover, the large production facilities being idle, businessmen are in no hurry to invest in new equipment and this heralds economic complications in the future. The distraction of huge funds for unproductive military expenditures has undermined also the United States' competitiveness on the world market. The deficit of commercial balance this year will surpass 63 billion dollars as against 36 billion dollars last year.

Poverty and hunger, this is what the economic policy of the Reagan administration brought many millions of American working people this year. According to the information of the trade union, there are 16 million fully or partially unemployed people in the United States. Contrary to Washington's boastful statements that it has "overcome" inflation, the real wages of workers dropped since 1977 by over 14 per cent. The number of the Americans living below the official poverty line surpassed 35 million people, which is over 15 per cent of the entire population of the USA. "Reaganomics" is double-faced: It turns a smiling face to corporations, above all war industry corporations, that received fabulous profits this year. And it turns an evil-looking face to ordinary Americans who suffer ever greater from material privations.

U.S. 'MODERNIZING' NAVY IN PACIFIC AREA

LD220726 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo December 22 TASS -- The United States is modernizing its Navy stationed in the area of the Pacific Ocean. The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports that the Pentagon has decided to provide the attack aircraft carrier "Midway" with newest "CX-3" helicopters. Six helicopters of this type capable of carrying nuclear weapons are to arrive at the Japanese port of Yokosuka, where the "Midway" is permanently based, in July next year. According to the KYODO TSUSHIN, other aircraft carriers of the U.S. Navy are now also being provided with these helicopters.

U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILE SYSTEMS IN PACIFIC VIEWED

LD212147 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Demidov writes:

Entries to Japanese ports of American ships, carriers of nuclear weapons, that became more frequent of late, is yet another confirmation of the Pentagon's dangerous actions, linked with deployment of new nuclear missile systems in Asia. In addition to Yokosuka, the American command has already turned another Japanese port, Sasebo, into a major U.S. naval base, with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles aboard ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet becoming permanently registered with it.

In Washington and Tokyo it has been officially announced that the stationing of American nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers, will also begin next year on the Misawa base, in the north of the main Japanese island of Honshu.

In South Korea the Pentagon already now has more than 600 units of nuclear weapons. The south of the Korean peninsula has actually been turned into a whole complex of American nuclear bases.

According to American sources, there are 1,500 nuclear warheads, including medium-range, aboard warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet. That fleet is known to control the vast space from Japan to Micronesia, the Philippines and farther to the south. As was stated in Bangkok last week by the new commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the area of the Indian and Pacific Oceans Admiral William Crowe, in the Pentagon they are considering questions of deployment of cruise missiles also in Southeast Asia. Thus, it can be stated with good reason that American nuclear weapons are spreading to the whole of that region, which creates a real threat not only to the Asian part of the Soviet Union but also other countries of the Far East, Southeast and South Asia.

American nuclear weapons are bound to intimidate and to demoralize those states, to exert invariable pressure upon nonaligned countries to deprive them of the possibility to conduct an independent course in external and internal affairs.

The American aggression in Genada, the intervention in Lebanon, continuing provocations against Nicaragua show that Washington, being guided by militaristic designs, does not stop at the most extreme measures. This bellicose hegemonism of the U.S. Administration adds to the danger of Asia turning into an advanced nuclear bridgehead, like Western Europe now being turned into a U.S. nuclear missile springboard as a result of deployment of "Pershing" and cruise missiles there.

KUTAKHOV MEETS INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD221002 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 22 TASS -- Chief Marshal of the Air Force Pavel Kutakhov, commander-in-chief of the Air Force, deputy minister of defence of the USSR, has had a meeting here with Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Indian minister of defence. The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Matters aimed at strengthening contacts between the Armed Forces of India and the Soviet Union were discussed during the meeting.

P.S. Kutakhov visited the aircraft-making factory of the state-run "Hindustan Aeronautics" corporation in Nasika (Maharashtra).

U.S. MILITARY PLANS OF 'SERIOUS CONCERN' TO INDIA

LD212327 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 21 TASS -- Political and governmental circles of India express serious concern over the U.S. military preparations which lead to an unprecedented heightening of the international situation and threaten the world with a nuclear catastrophe. A meeting of the consultative council of India's Ministry for External Affairs, held here, became another confirmation of that.

The participants in the meeting -- 40 prominent parliamentarians of both chambers and senior officials of the ministry noted that the disquieting situation is shaping in South Asia, specifically around India. They noted that the cause of that is the anti-Indian campaign in neighbouring countries, which is inspired from outside, the hasty rearmament of Pakistan conducted by the United States, establishment of American military bases in the area of the Indian Ocean. These actions, in the opinion of local official circles, have the aim to "encircle India" and are part of the general plan of Washington which makes stake on attaining global domination.

The consultative council approved of India's peaceful foreign policy and called for special vigilance towards any encroachments upon national security of the republic and peace in South Asia.

SOVIET, INDIAN COSMONAUTS END TRAINING STAGE

LD211326 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- Another stage in the training of international Soviet-Indian crews has ended at the Yuriy Gagarin cosmonauts' training centre near Moscow.

The joint space mission is scheduled for 1984. One crew includes Yuriy Malyshev, Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Indian cosmonaut-researcher Rakesh Sharma. The other crew comprises Anatoliy Berezovoi, Georgiy Grechko and Ravish Malhotra.

The commander of one of the crews, Soviet cosmonaut Yuriy Malyshev, stressed in a talk with a TASS correspondent that the crews mastered during their joint training the basic skills in carrying out certain operations necessary for the flight. These include putting the spacecraft in orbit, the flight and soft-landing in a descent module.

The next stage, Malyshev pointed out, envisages a more complicated programme. The cosmonauts are to learn to cope with contingency situations that demand from crews comprehensive knowledge of the equipment.

"Out Indian colleagues," Yuriy Malyshev went on, "are experienced test pilots, knowledgeable specialists, very hardworking and inquisitive persons. They are also very easy-going and interesting people."

"During the joint training for the space mission, we not only worked in harmony, but also made friends with the Indian colleagues," Yuriy Malyshev said. "We usually spend our leisure time together."

The Indian guests are spending their second winter in the Moscow region. They assure that this winter will be warm, irrespective of what weathermen say, because they will spend it in Star City among their friends.

The children of the Indian cosmonauts like Russian winter with its slight frost, too.

"Good relations," Yuriy Malyshev said, "have been established between our families. We saw sights of the Moscow Kremlin and toured historical places of the capital and the Moscow region together."

BAKHTAR CITED ON PAKISTAN, AFGHAN REFUGEES

LD211339 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Kabul December 21 TASS -- The problem of Afghan refugees, exaggerated by the United States and its NATO allies, is being used in order to camouflage aid to counter-revolutionary chieftains and to continue interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, BAKHTAR news agency writes. Pakistan's military regime uses this invented problem as a pretext to get dollar injections from its western patrons. According to the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, 20 percent of financial aid are used by the Pakistani rulers for personal aims. The rest is distributed between heads of six ill-famed "Islamic parties", whereas the needy get nothing, BAKHTAR stressed.

The recent returnees from Iran and Pakistan, the agency writes, recall with horror the time spent in so-called refugee camps. The deceived people had to live in ragged tents, unfit even for cattle, they suffered from hunger, diseases and lack of elementary hygienic conditions.

"Only after living for awhile in such a camp, I realised why bandit chieftains force Afghans to leave home," said Aminulla Khan, a teacher from Konarha Province, who lived three years in Pakistan. "The bandits replenish their gangs, which suffer heavy casualties in fighting against Afghan Army units, with so-called refugees."

The Afghan Government guarantees immunity and allows Afghan families who choose to resume peaceful work in their country to settle down wherever they want, BAKHTAR points out. Under a decree of the Presidium of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council, the returnees are proved with all necessary things for normal life and useful work on an equal footing with all citizens of the country.

KHMER EMIGRE GROUP CHIEFS MEET IN BEIJING

LD211332 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing December 21 TASS -- Chiefs of three groupings of Khmer emigre reactionaries rejected by the Kampuchean people -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- have got together in Beijing by the invitation of the Chinese leadership. Khieu Samphan represents the group of Pol Pot men in the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." The above-said figures are received here under the signboard of a "delegation" of non-existent "democratic Kampuchea".

Phnom Penh December 21 TASS -- Commenting on the stay of the chiefs of Khmer counter-revolutionaries emigre groupings in Beijing, the Kampuchean SPK agency points out that China wishes to support Khmer reaction, which does not control a single patch of Kampuchean territory. Traitors of the Kampuchean people are employed in the futile attempts at reversing the course of developments in Kampuchea, at returning the bloody Pol Pot criminals to power.

Support for the Khmer reactionaries is also evidence of the intensification of efforts directed at undermining the trend towards the dialogue between the countries of Indo-China and other Southeast Asian states.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is successfully restoring the national economy and culture, and is confidently marching on the path of building a new society. No intrigues by the hostile forces can stop its onward march, the SPK agency stresses.

Hanoi December 21 TASS -- The newspaper NHAN DAN is exposing the intrigues of the imperialist and reactionary forces, which are stubbornly trying to prevent the revival of the Kampuchean people after the nightmare of the Pol Pot genocide.

These forces, the newspaper goes on to say, are as before turning a blind eye to the real facts, trying to use some or other pretext for interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people, impose on it other people's will. Main stake is placed on the so-called "coalition government" under whose reactionary banner has been assembled a motley company, the main role among which is played by the Pol Pot butcher relics.

This was precisely the aim pursued by the meetings in Beijing between the chiefs of the "coalition government and the Chinese leaders, who reaffirmed that China will further give assistance to the Khmer reactionaries. These meetings have again shown that the hostile policy pursued by China vis-a-vis the Indo-Chinese countries remains invariable and constitutes a threat to peace and stability not only in Indo-China but also in southeast Asia as a whole.

At the same time, the NHAN DAN stresses, the facts of the past five years after the overthrow of the Pol Pot genocide regime are convincing evidence that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. No intrigues of the reactionary forces can hamper the confident onward march of the Kampuchean people.

As the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN points out, in receiving the Khmer reactionary chiefs as "distinguished official guests", they in Beijing were trying to create a semblance that the "coalition government", which is no real force and is torn apart by internal strife, carries some weight in the international arena.

TALYZIN LAUDS SOVIET-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION

AU211207 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Dec 83 p 5

[Interview given by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Istvan Matko: "Nikolay Talyzin, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, Has the Word; Let Us Stimulate Cooperation" -- in Budapest, date not given]

[Text] As we have already reported this week, the mixed Hungarian-Soviet governmental committee on economic and technical scientific cooperation held its 31st session in our country. The Soviet delegation was led by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. As it turned out from the newspaper reports, important agreements were reached at the talks, held in a friendly, comradely atmosphere, for the benefit of both countries in developing Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, making a good basis for carrying out next year's tasks.

With the conclusion of the talks, after the agreement had been signed under festive circumstances in parliament by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, and Nikolay Talyzin, the Soviet deputy prime minister answered questions asked by MAGYAR HIRLAP. At the discussion, our paper was represented by Istvan Matko:

[Matko] The results of the Soviet economy influence the socialist division of labor in a basic way, since the economies of the brother countries, and thus of Hungary and the Soviet Union, too, are joined together with thousands of ties. Therefore, my first question refers to Soviet economic achievements. How is progress in carrying out the current 5-year plan and how successful was 1983?

[Talyzin] As you certainly know, the 3d year of the current 5-year plan period is nearing an end. The fulfillment of the current national economic plan is progressing successfully on the whole. More than that, we succeeded in overfulfilling certain plan indicators. This enables us to compensate partially for the underfulfillment of the 2 years preceding the 5-year plan period. Industrial production, for instance, increased 4.1 percent from 1 January to the end of November 1983, and work productivity increased 3.6 percent. Results are not bad in agriculture, either. State purchases of meat and poultry products increased 9 percent and milk products 10 percent.

[Matko] Nevertheless, which processes of the Soviet economy do you regard as the most important?

[Talyzin] There are several important experiences we should note. First of all, let me recall the following: This year, those branches of industry that presented problems before are operating more smoothly and are more organized. Thus, for instance, the excavation branches and transportation and communications are developing well. On this basis, I claim that we are working in a more balanced and more relaxed [nyugodt] way -- and this is a very important element of our life. The economy is a very complicated medium, especially in a country the size of ours and relaxation has an understandably important role in the activity as a whole since this influences the small and large tasks of management, planning, and preparation for the future. The most important task for next year is to maintain and strengthen the favorable changes which have been achieved this year.

[Matko] Since you brought up planning, how do preparations for the 1984 plan stand?

[Talyzin] We are succeeding in keeping to the deadlines and work is continuing steadily. We have already prepared the plan for next year and the Supreme Council will make a decision on it soon. After this -- as was our intention -- the plan coordination with the officials of the socialist countries will start immediately, on the basis of previous agreements.

[Matko] Let us get back to the Hungarian-Soviet division of labor and within it, to the current session of the mixed committee. What areas would you stress as standing out in the agenda of the talks?

[Talyzin] At the center of the current session of the intergovernmental committee are issues connected with the implementation of basic economic agreements reached during the visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union led by Comrade Janos Kadar this year. What is at issue is the fact that we must give new impetus to Soviet-Hungarian economic technical-scientific cooperation for the next 5-year plan and afterward. Therefore, we have begun to prepare new, major agreements in joint ventures and cooperation -- in the fields of microelectronics, robot technology, and the production of agricultural industry complexes and consumer goods. Taking into consideration the latest achievements of scientific and technological development, we will specify and enlarge the long-term joint venture and specialization program already in force between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

But beyond the fact that we would like now to lay down the strongest possible foundation for our future cooperation, we cannot forget about the solutions to the current daily tasks, either. Our relations have become so complex and broad that it is difficult even to list all the subjects dealt with at the current session. If we must stress something, then I would mention the joint large installations such as the joint task of further building the Paks Nuclear Power Station and the Danube Iron Works, or the development of cooperation achieved with Hungarian coal mining. We need many operative measures in these areas for work to proceed according to plan. Of course, our talks also dealt with the participation of Hungarian organizations in many important branches of Soviet investments and development projects. We have signed an agreement, among other things, on Hungarian participation in the reconstruction work of the Krasnodar furniture plant, an agreement which is part of cooperation which is developing well.

[Matko] With your permission, I would like to ask on this occasion how the other cooperation agreements, made recently and which are very important for us too, are being carried out? What is the opinion of Hungarian industrial and agricultural technology, of the utilization of scientific and technological achievements, of our installations and complete projects built in the Soviet Union?

[Talyzin] This is a very useful, developing process in the economic cooperation between the two countries, especially if we also take into consideration what the endowments and quantitative characteristics of these projects are from the point of view of the size and the requirements of the Soviet economy. If we take for instance, the poultry processing plant that came from Hungary, which is very modern and good. In addition to this plant, we are building several dozen similar ones with Soviet equipment. However, we consider it very important to exchange information on the newest technical and technological achievements and their joint utilizations. Thus, we also congribute to successful Hungarian products. It is understandable, therefore, that we are very willing to cooperate with you in this field. This is already of fundamental importance. We will support it in the future, too.

We held talks on such subjects, as well, at the current 31st session. Let me stress, we are very pleased with the results achieved here. Our talks have been concrete and objective, therefore of practical value. Both the Hungarian and the Soviet economy will profit considerably from them.

One of the most important subjects under preparation is Hungary's participation in the reconstruction of the Likino bus factory, which is turning out more than 10,000 vehicles a year. As a result of this, here we must produce the most modern up-to-date buses. We hope that our plant at Likino will profit considerably from the valuable experience of the Ikarusz plant. We also consider the possible results of increased Hungarian participation in the reconstruction of Soviet light industry to be profitable. The initial results in this area are promising. We are now examining the modernization of another 5 ready-made clothing plants with Hungarian participation.

In conclusion, I can say that we had a very pleasant time in Budapest. I take the opportunity to convey, through MAGYAR HIRLAP, to your readers and the entire Hungarian working people our best wishes on behalf of both the delegation and myself. We sincerely wish that you successfully continue your efforts in building your nice country in the new year.

[Matko] Thank you for the interview.

WARSAW REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVAL

For the Warsaw Domestic Service report on the arrival of a Soviet delegation, which includes Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev, for cooperation talks on agriculture and food economy, see the Poland section of the 20 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS

PM211006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto report: "On Behalf of Millions of Members of the Society"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec -- The 11th Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Congress has started work here in the Hall of Congresses. Delegates representing more than 2.6 million members of the society will discuss the results of work in the period under review and outline plans for the future.

Taking part in the congress are W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other party and state figures.

Meeting Ends

LD202352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 11th Congress of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society ended its work in Warsaw today. Taking part in its work were Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish party and state leaders, a Soviet delegation, and representatives of the societies of friendship with the USSR from socialist countries.

On behalf of the PUWP leadership, a speech was made to the congress by Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. The consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation, he stressed, is an inalienable task of the PUWP and all political forces which are on the side of socialism and people on the ideological front. Those participating in the congress adopted a resolution defending peace.

SOVIET, POLISH JOURNALIST GROUPS SIGN 1984 ACCORD

PM201307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A protocol on cooperation between the USSR Journalists Union and the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic for 1984 was signed in Moscow 19 December. It provides for deepening mutual ties between the two organizations, exchanging experiences on their work, and promoting the fulfillment of the tasks facing them.

The document was signed by I.A. Zubkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Journalists Union board; and K. Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic.

POLISH EDITOR CRITICIZES U.S. IMPERIALISM IN PRAVDA

LD201623 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0005 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec (TASS) -- The current struggle to preserve peace and the security of the peoples is basically a class struggle, the internal and external fronts of which are closely connected and interdependent, writes Wieslaw Bek, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU, in PRAVDA today. This is irrefutably proven, he says, by Poland's recent troubles. If the class enemy has even a minute social base and small forces, this can be a serious threat because it becomes inspired and maintained by the international forces of capitalism concentrated primarily in the United States.

The example of Poland in 1980-81 shows, Wieslaw Bek writes, how close the ties of any internal antisocialist opposition with U.S. imperialism are.

U.S. imperialism, the Polish publicist continues, is now a direct threat to all the peoples of Europe. The Poles, who undoubtedly have a greater moral right to pass judgement about war and peace than those on whose territory not a single bomb fell during World War II, resolutely oppose these threats and support the defensive measures required by the new situation, announced by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 24 November.

Wieslaw Bek stresses: "On the question of war and peace, we are of one mind because there is no more important problem now from the whole world then removing the threat of nuclear war. We warmly support the Soviet initiatives which are directed toward safeguarding stable peace in Europe and throughout the world."

Fortunately for the peoples of the world, the chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU writes, U.S. imperialism is no longer allowed to direct their fate. There are powerful forces in the world which defend peace and which deter the expansionism and aggressiveness of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON GORBACHEV RETURN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 December First Edition publishes an unattributed report on the return of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, from the Portuguese Communist Party Congress in Oporto, Portugal. The PRAVDA report, carried under the headline "Delegation's Return" ahs been compared with the TASS International Service in Russian item published in the 20 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page G 7, revealing the following variation.

The following officials were also reported in the welcoming party: "N.Ye. Kruchina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and other officials."

ITALIAN SENATE DISCUSSES LEBANON WITHDRAWAL

LD211525 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Rome December 21 TASS -- Answering in Senate inquiries from a number of parliamentary groups, Italy's Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said that the U.S. military operations in Lebanon, which were carried out after the visit of the Israeli prime minister to Washington, had assumed political significance. The actions of the USA in Lebanon could not but cause concern in Italy, the minister said, and the Americans were told about it.

Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini announced in Senate that Italy was beginning a reconsideration of its military-technical presence in Beirut. In his words, the numerical strength of the Italian contingent would be "gradually decreased", but there is no question yet of full withdrawal of troops from Lebanon. Touching upon the causes, by which Rome was motivated in making this move, the defence minister stressed that Italy was sharing the aims of its allies in the "Multinational Force." but, he said, "our solidarity cannot spread to operational estimates and decisions that we may not share."

In the opinion of the press, this gradual withdrawal will be done through the return to Italy of soldiers, who have served their term, without their subsequent replacement.

As observers stress, the decision of the Italian authorities on a gradual withdrawal of their contingent from Lebanon has been caused by the fear that the escalation of the U.S. military presence in that country will result in Italy's involvement in the conflict in that part of the world.

The left-wing forces demand more resolute actions from the country's government. Thus, representatives of the Communist Party in Senate demanded an immediate withdrawal of the whole Italian contingent from Lebanon, resolute dissociation from Washington's aggressive policy in that region.

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES RELEASE ANTONOV FROM PRISON

LD211938 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Rome December 21 TASS -- The dirty provocation, staged by Italian special services on the instruction of the CIA, accusing Bulgaria of involvement in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman-Catholic Church John Paul the Second, is suffering a failure. Italian judicial authorities today had to issue the order for the release from prison of Bulgarian citizen S. Antonov, who was accused on the basis of false testimony of Turkish neofascist Agca, who fired at the Pope of Rome on the Saint Peter Square in May 1981. As is reported by ANSA news agency, S. Antonov will be placed under house arrest.

S. Antonov's lawyers, the democratic public of Italy have long been pressing for his release. During the year of the Bulgarian citizen's imprisonment, the investigation did not discover confirmation of his guilt.

Agca's fabrications, prompted to him by agents of special services in prison, were turned down by the whole course of the investigation. It was proved that the terrorist had deliberately tried to shift the whole blame on the Bulgarian citizen. His aim was to get the promised privileges, specifically a considerable reduction in the prison term.

Convincingly disclosed were the provocative fabrications on the basis of which an unbridled anti-Bulgarian and anticommunist campaign was unleashed in the West. The CIA played a major role in that campaign. As was noted by the press, the CIA struck firm roots in Italy, turning it into one of the centres of its subversive activity.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER SAYS NO U.S. MISSILES

LD210635 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Copenhagen December 20 TASS -- Prime Minister Poul Schulter of Denmark has declared against deployment of U.S. missiles on Danish territory. The head of government emphasized at a press conference in Copenhagen that as long as he holds the prime minister's office "there can be no question of deployment of 'Pershing-2' or cruise missiles in Denmark. This applies to weapons with both nuclear and conventional warheads."

SCANDINAVIAN PRESS ON MISSILE SITING PLANS

LD212105 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Copenhagen December 21 TASS -- The London newspaper SUNDAY TIMES report that NATO and the American military plan to site cruise missiles fitted with conventional warheads in the territories of a number of West European countries, including Denmark, Norway and Iceland, has aroused serious concern in Scandinavian countries. According to the paper, the missile systems will be practically analogous with the ones, which are now being deployed at the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham Common, and will be capable of launching also nuclear-tipped missiles.

The Copenhagen newspaper INFORMATION has confirmed that such plans exist. Military officials in Washington, it said, had told its reporter in answer to a corresponding query that, along with the above countries, Scotland, West Germany, Turkey and Japan had been chosen by American strategists as well as most probable sites for the deployment of such missiles.

The Pentagon's and NATO's plans to escalate military preparations in northern Europe have met with a wave of indignation and protests. The local press points out that Washington is busily trying to make the countries of the region into its nuclear hostages and arrogating the "right" to resolve questions related to the security of other states without asking for their consent. The Finnish newspaper KANSAN UUTISET said that the U.S. Defense Department has made it its rule to decide on what weapons to deploy in the territories of its allies in the bloc without letting them know this in advance and without taking into account their national interests.

Danish Prime Minister Poul Schulter has gone on record against the deployment of American missiles in Danish territory. Speaking at a press conference in Copenhagen, he said that there could be no question of the deployment of cruise missiles or Pershings in Denmark.

Anker Jorgensen, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party and former prime minister of Denmark, also expressed serious concern. Such ideas and plans of Americans were playing with fire, he said. They were risky also because they pursued the aim of dragging nuclear weapons through by the back entrance, Jorgensen said adding that such moves would be vigorously opposed.

FRG, U.S. COOPERATE IN CBW PRODUCTION, SITING

PM211500 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[I. Belov "Pertinent Remarks": "In Defiance of Reason"]

[Text] When the Christian-Liberal FRG Government, which has been in power for little over a year, published its first "White Book" on security issues a while ago, a glance at its contents could not but suggest to readers the thought that the Bonn government, as DER SPIEGEL wrote, has "said goodbye to detente once and for all." Regarding the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe as irreversible and as no longer open to debate, people on the Rhine have decided to apply themselves to the psychological indoctrination of public opinion in view of the implementation of further programs for an arms buildup in the future. The sinister NATO plans call for considerably increasing stocks of chemical and bacteriological weapons on FRG territory.

Recently, Washington and NATO Headquarters have repeatedly issued calls for a buildup of chemical weapon potentials. This is causing justified misgivings among broad circles of the FRG public. Thus SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] expert on defense questions Horst Jungmann is sure that new stocks of U.S. chemical weapons will be deployed on West German territory. This supposition is all the more justified because today the FRG, according to official data, is the only NATO country on whose territory colossal stocks of U.S. toxins are stored -- 1/10 of all U.S. chemical weapons. More than enough chemical weapons to kill the entire population of the European Continent is concentrated at the U.S. Army base 'near the village of Fischbach (Rheinland-Pfalz) alone.

According to the claims of Bonn spokesmen, the chemical weapons stockpiled on FRG territory are in line with, or so they say, the "supreme demands of security," and this in turn, they claim, nullifies the "threat to the population." But few people on the banks of the Rhine and the Elbe believe these soothing assurances. It is hard for West Germans to forget the major scandal that erupted in the FRG in September 1978. A half-destroyed dump belonging to the Stolzenberg firm in which about 500 tons of highly toxic chemicals and also shells and grenades filled with the poisonous tabun, sarin, and phosgene gases were stored was accidentally discovered inside the city limits of Hamburg, one of the country's biggest cities.

The Stolzenberg scandal shed light on yet another aspect of the chemical arms race being pursued by Washington with Bonn's active support. The point is that the FRG's role was not limited to merely making its territory available to its overseas partner for siting chemical weapons. It became clear that certain West German chemical concerns and scientific research centers have been working for many years on Bundeswehr and even Pentagon assignments to improve toxic substances. Moreover, there is a widespread conviction in FRG chemists' circles that it was West German chemical concerns, which gained experience in the production of toxic gases in Nazi Germany, that decisively helped the United States when mass production of chemical weapons was being organized. Take the Bayer chemical and pharmaceutical concern, for example. Back in 1961, its bosses patented a so-called "anti-aphid gas."

A few years later this same nerve gas, renamed "V-X", was adopted as part of the U.S. Army's arsenal. A mere 0.4 milligrams of "V-X" is enough to kill a man.

Bonn is also endeavoring not to "fall behind" the United States in the development of bacteriological weapons. One edition of the progressive student magazine ROTE BLAETTER provides a detailed description of top-secret Stuttgart University research into bacteria capable of spreading anthrax, brucellosis, plague, and other diseases described in scientific literature as "potential bacteriological weapons." It is indicative that in this instance, too, all the research is coordinated and funded by the Defense Ministry. In the last 8 years, the FRG military department has allocated DM5 million for the development of bacteriological weapons at Stuttgart University. Even Defense Ministry spokesman Sailer was compelled to admit this. However, he gave assurances that the research is allegedly "purely defensive in nature."

The well-informed magazine DER SPIEGEL takes a different view. Some people over the ocean, it testifies, are already formulating plans for fitting chemical charges as well as nuclear warheads to the cruise missiles being sited in Western Europe. "For the first time," DER SPIEGEL writes, "attacks on Moscow involving the use of poison gases would be possible from Western launchsites."

Despite common sense and protests from the majority of the country's population, the Bonn government has thereby not only resolved to transform the FRG into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead but also, subserviently fulfilling the U.S. Administration's wishes, intends to cram the country with new stockpiles of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

FRG'S WOERNER 'REVIVING WEHRMACHT TRADITIONS'

LD201506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] A dispatch from Bonn: Under the direction of FRG Minister of Defense Woerner new Army standing orders which attempt to revive the traditions of the fascist Wehrmacht in the Bundeswehr are currently being drafted. Here is an article "Nostalgia for the Past." At the microphone is the author, international affairs journalist Konstantin Patsyuk:

It is understood from material in the West German press that the matter is far from routine. Soon after being appointed to the post of FRG defense minister, Woerner asked the advice of retired General Mueller, chairman of one of the revanchist associations that include former Wehrmacht generals and SS troops. The minister for the military wanted to know the opinion of the former fascist warrior and his views on what traditions the present West German Army, the Bundeswehr, should keep. They were happy to respond to this question. In the future, they wrote in a letter to the minister, one must refrain from condemning former SS servicemen, and have a more magnanimous attitude toward bringing out the banners of the old -- that is Hitlerite -- troop formations. Other no less valuable advice was also expressed, which boiled down to complete rehabilitation of the Nazi murderers among the soldiers of the Bundeswehr, and the implantation of a revanchist spirit there. One must say these wishes did not go unnoticed or without surprise.

The minister himself, turning to those of the past for advice, essentially formulated the answer he wanted to hear from them: "Quickly march backwards." Many of Woerner's subordinates share his views. It is not as necessary to learn new things, Planning Staff Chief Ruehl echoes him, as to remember the past. General Seddler, deputy commander of one of the divisions, complains that during this long peace, the iron soldier's spirit is disappearing in the Army. There is some use to the Bundeswehr when the sword is sharpened, he says.

Woerner and company are already going from words to deeds. Earlier a number of barracks were given the names of towns and regions in the socialist countries. Now the system of training and preparation of Bundeswehr cadres is being revised.

What can one say about this? Some Bonn generals are sick, and sick with a quite definite disease. It is nostalgia for the past, for times when the fascist boot stamped the ground of many countries of Europe and sowed death and destruction. Hence also the aspirations of these generals, supported by the FRG defense minister, to revive Wehrmacht traditions in the Army. Attention is drawn by the fact that the compiling of Army standing orders coincides with the commencement of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in the FRG. The over-belligerent generals in Bonn have obviously forgotten the lesson of the past. How can one fail to recall the ancient folk story of Anika the warrior, a boaster who, having come to believe in his invincibility, decided to challenge death himself to a duel? But this end was just as inglorious as that of the Hitlerite maniacs who dreamed of world domination.

FRG BUNDESTAG ENDORSES MILITARY AID TO PORTUGAL

LD210440 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Bonn December 20 TASS -- The talks of Portuguese Defense Minister Carlos Mota Pinto are held here under the signboard of the further widening of military cooperation between the FRG and Portugal. The NATO leadership, as well as official Bonn attach much significance to that country which is on the southern flank of the North Atlantic bloc.

The head of the Portuguese military department has reasons for satisfaction for the Budgetary Commission of Bundestag has endorsed the granting of military aid to Portugal to a total sum of 45 million marks. A considerable part of armaments supplied by the FRG goes to Portugal straight from assembly lines of West German war plants. In the past five years the volume of such "aid" has amounted to about 124 million marks and most up-to-date armaments accounted for the biggest part of these funds. In return for military deliveries Portugal has granted to the FRG air base at Beja where West German pilots are training.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS USSR VISIT

PM211450 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Dec 83 p 9

["Topical Interview" with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA international observer Vladimir Lomeyko: "Preserving the Ship of Europe From the Nuclear Reefs" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] V. Lomeyko: Mr Minister, during your recent talks with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, you stressed the important role of good Soviet-Finnish relations and of a stable situation in northern Europe in general. The significance of these factors is increasing particularly when the international situation is being exacerbated by the U.S. militarist course, as was noted in Yu.V. Andropov's statement of 24 November. Thanks to the recent 20-year extension of the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance in accordance with the agreement reached during the talks between Yu.V Andropov and M. Koivisto, Soviet-Finnish relations are now on a new, long-term basis. But certain Western politicians seek to belittle the significance of any positive phenomena in Europe, including relations of trust and cooperation between our countries.

P. Vayrynen: Indeed, many Western politicians undervalue the results achieved in the development of Finnish-Soviet relations. They seek negative aspects which do not exist in these relations. But those who know how things really are, assess the state of affairs properly. Not infrequently, surprise is expressed that two states with different social systems and so different in size can succeed at all in overcoming the difficult past and achieving such well balanced, good-neighborly relations. The very fact that such relations exist serves the cause of detente, in my view. We can tell representatives of other countries about our experience and achievements. We have proved in practice that the very principles enshrined in the CSCE Final Act are in operation in Finnish-Soviet relations. By actively disseminating this positive experience, we are thereby to some extent influencing [words indistinct].

In this connection I would like to say that the lengthy talks with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and the considerations and thoughts he put forward made a great impression on me.

Lomeyko: As is known, the conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and promote disarmament in Europe is to begin in Stockholm in January. Primarily attention will be focused on creating an atmosphere of trust. How does Finland see its role at the conference?

Varrynen: Right now we are discussing with other neutral and nonaligned countries the question of whether these countries should submit their proposals right at the start of the conference or at a later stage. The main thing here is to find the best way to help attain possitive results when the time comes for decisions. In the current situation, the Stockholm conference is a very important stage in East-West talks. It is highly characteristic that the working conditions and the atmosphere within the framework of the all-European process have been better than the general international situation. This was shown by the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the successful work of the Helsinki preparatory meeting for the Stockholm conference.

Lomeyko: Time hurries on and demands energetic actions. The deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the continent undermines European security. You remember when we met in Helsinki in October 1979, we spoke of the ship of Europe, which is sailing in the worldwide sea of political passions. Since that time, the world's weather has deteriorated and the storm has worsened because a fierce Atlantic wind is blowing from the northwest. The new U.S. missiles are like nuclear reefs which threaten disaster. Now the pressing task is to preserve the ship of Europe from the nuclear reefs. In these conditions, nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and other regions would be zones of clear navigation.

Vayrynen: I agree entirely. Speaking on behalf of Finland, I highly value the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. We believe, like you, that the creation of such a zone will strengthen security not only in the North but in Europe as a whole. Similar zones could be useful in other parts of the world. We must strive in every way to avert or lessen the risk of nuclear war. Conditions of the increasing production and deployment of new nuclear weapons, the probability of a nuclear war arising by accident is also increased. Everything possible must be done to avoid this. From the viewpoint of European security, the fewer nuclear arms on the continent, the better for the Europeans. We must continue our efforts to lower the level of armaments as well. The wrecking of the Geneva talks which has occurred is regrettable, since the level of armaments is increasing. This process must be reversed.

Many believe that since nuclear war is so destructive, nobody will start one deliberately. But broad public circles increasingly fear that a chance conflict could lead to an irreversible catastrophe. This danger has particularly increased now, because the flight time [words indistinct] has been reduced.

Lomeyko: As regards the theory that nobody will start a nuclear war deliberately, I will only say: No sensible person would want it. But you cannot ignore the statements of those politicians who talk about the possibility of victory in a nuclear war. As for the chance factor, I believe a major debate is taking place on this subject in Finland. Both politicians and the public emphasize the special danger which cruise missiles represent, since if they flew through Finland's airspace, they would violate the country's sovereignty. If they exploded they would represent a direct danger to Finland.

Vayrynen: First, I would like to note that I entirely reject arguments about the possibility of a "limited" war and about how there could be a winner in a nuclear war. If nuclear weapons are used, the destruction of all life on earth is threatened. So nuclear weapons must not be used, and must be eliminated.

As for cruise missiles, the technology creates new problems for us. On our side, we are preparing to adopt measures to exclude the possibility of cruise missiles flying over Finland's territory. The other problem is the one you have mentioned. If a nuclear conflict breaks out and missiles are dispatched to their targets, after the explosion the radioactive fallout will itself constitute a danger to Finland. But apart from that, cruise missiles could deviate from their route and fall on our territory. We are seriously concerned for our security, and are making efforts toward nuclear disarmament.

PRAVDA NOTES U.S.-FRENCH MILITARY CONTACTS

PM201052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unidentified correspondent: "Coming to an Arrangement..."]

[Text] Paris, 15 Dec -- General de (Lambi), commander of the First Army, units of which are stationed in northeast France and on the territory of the neighboring FRG, has confirmed that a secret military conference of U.S., French, and West German top officers was held recently. They discussed the question of using the French "rapid action force," which has been in the process of being formed since last summer, in West Europe "in a crisis situation."

Another meeting -- this time a secret U.S.-French meeting of top army officers -- will take place in Paris in a few days. An agreement to hold this meeting, so THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, was reached during talks in Paris between French Defense Minister C. Hernu and U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

SPANISH CP CONGRESS CONCLUDES IN MADRID

PM211339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA/TASS correspondent report: "Forum Ended"]

[Text] Madrid, 20 Dec -- The routine 11th Spanish CP Congress has ended here. It took place in an atmosphere of sharp disagreement. A new Central Committee was elected. Gerardo Iglesias, who was reelected secretary general of the Spanish CP, confirmed the continuation of the previous political line.

EVACUATED PALESTINIANS ARRIVE IN EGYPT

LD220736 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo December 22 TASS -- More than three thousand Palestinian fighters, evacuated from the Lebanese port of Tripoli on Tuesday, arrived at the Egyptian city of Port Said last night, news agencies report. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, is together with them on one of the ships. The ships with the Palestinian fighters will navigate through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to the Yemen Arab Republic.

BLAST NEAR FRENCH CONTINGENT IN BEIRUT REPORTED

LD211945 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 21 TASS -- Two strong explosions have taken place in the Lebanese capital today. A lorry, stuffed with explosives, blew up in direct proximity of the main headquarters of the French contingent of the so-called "multinational force". Two persons were killed and 17 wounded in the explosion. Almost simultaneously another explosion wrecked the ground floor of a hotel on Hamra street, the central trading street of Beirut. 5 persons were killed and 12 wounded in the explosion.

Local observers repeatedly stressed that Israeli and American soldiers resort to terrorist acts with a few of causing a view aggravation of the situation in Lebanese towns, specifically in Beirut, which is used by Washington and Tel Aviv as a pretext for gross interference into internal affairs of that Arab country.

SYRIAN MINISTER TALAS VIEWS U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD211547 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Syria's Minister of Defense, Mustafa Talas, has given an interview to our special correspondent in Damascus, Farid Seyful Mulyukov. Answering a question on how he sees the escalation of U.S. armed interference in the Near East, Talas said:

[Begin Talas recording] The United States' direct intervention in our area is the logical consequence of U.S. militarist policy. Washington's course, and particularly that of the present administration, has always been aimed at subjugating the Near East to its domination. Until recently, the United States strived to achieve this global by using Israel's expansionism and its aggressive military machine. All previous Israeli wars in the Near East were conducted with U.S. arms and U.S. money. And the United States remained in the background, so to speak.

Now, a dangerous new quantity has appeared in the Near East equation -- direct U.S. armed interference, along with the anti-Arab strategic collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv. This collusion has been consolidated by new agreements in the military sphere made during the recent talks between President Reagan and Israeli leaders.

We view the latest mass bombings and shelling of the positions of the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Syrian troops in Lebanon as joint U.S.-Israeli aggression in the Arab East.

Nevertheless, the interventionists who flooded the soil of Lebanon with blood did not expect that their armed brigandage would meet with a rebuff from the Lebanese and Syrian peoples. During the U.S. bombing of our positions in Lebanon, the Syrian Air Defense destroyed two enemy planes. One U.S. pilot was taken prisoner by us.

Syrian troops that are in Lebanon as part of the inter-Arab forces are keeping the peace in that country will continue to rebuff armed provocations and acts of aggression.

In the present, extremely complicated situation in the Near East, a firm and constructive position is adopted by the Soviet Union. Just as during previous trials suffered by the Arab nations, the USSR has declared its support for and solidarity with the Arab countries fighting against the aggressive intrigues of the United States and Israel and for a just settlement of the Near East conflict. The friendly position of the Soviet Union arouses a feeling of sincere gratitude and respect in Syria and other Arab countries. [end recording]

REAGAN, EGYPT'S ALI HOLD TALKS ON MIDEAST

LD220953 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 22 TASS -- President Reagan has received Kamal ad-Din Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Egypt, in the White House. The talks centered on the situation in the Middle East which is known to have become substantially complicated of late as a result of U.S. interference in the affairs of the countries of the region.

Local observers point out that the current U.S.-Egyptian talks, according to Washington's designs, are to promote its attempts to breathe new life into Reagan's so-called "Middle East initiative" which is a continuation of the anti-Arab Camp David deal between the USA, Israel and Egypt.

WAR EFFECTS ON IRAQ, U.S. MIDEAST 'EFFORTS' NOTED

PM211400 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 3

[K. Truyevtsev "Journalist's Notebook" article: "Baghdad: Wartime"]

[Text] Baghdad/Moscow -- It is not easy to talk about Baghdad in 1983, especially if visiting the city after many years. It is not easy because there is no simple explanation for the big changes which have taken place during this period in the capital of a country which until recently was developing extremely dynamically. And because, when speaking of Baghdad, it is also necessary to speak of the war.

The city itself has been virtually untouched by air raids. One of the few signs of war are the ruins of the Ministry of Planning building: a suicide-saboteur burst into an underground garage here in a truck stuffed with explosives and as well as himself blew up 6 of the 19 floors. And yet the war constantly makes itself felt -- in the shapes of difficulties with food products, the military uniforms of the people's militia glimpsed almost more frequently than civilian dress, and people's worried faces. It is no wonder, since the front line, which now runs along the border with Iran, is only 120 km away. The number of women in institutions, at enterprises, and even on heavy jobs in industry and construction has increased considerably. Of course, this is also partly evidence of the emancipation process. But, Iraqis note frankly, the chief reason is that the front is taking an increasing number of men...

In the last 15 years Iraq has made a huge qualitative leap forward. Remembering Iraq in 1968, the poverty which prevailed there at the time, the almost medieval aspect of its cities and villages, and the universal illiteracy, you do not believe at first that you have arrived in the same country. But it was in 1968 that there was an important turning point which determined the country's development for many years ahead.

The Ba'th party came to power proclaiming progressive social, economic, and political slogans. Many of these slogans reflected the demands which the democratic forces, including the communists, had traditionally put forward. For this reason, the Ba'th party was supported by a majority of the population and national patriotic parties and organizations. In 1970 the Progressive National Patriotic Front was created, which embraced other parties, including the communists, as well as the Ba'th party. The front started to direct a broad program of socioeconomic transformations. Leading sectors of industry, including the oil industry, were nationalized, and progressive agrarian reforms were implemented, as a result of which the state and cooperative sectors began to play the leading role in the country's economy. The domination by foreign capital was undermined and remnants of feudal relations were eliminated. A great deal was done to develop the system of working people's social security and improve education and health care. Multifaceted economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries helped Iraq counter the West's economic blockade and increase extraction and exports of the country's main wealth -- oil. All these factors as well as the favorable situation on the international oil market after 1973 were the chief reasons for Iraq's entry into a period of dynamic development in the mid-seventies.

At the same time, certain negative phenomena started to emerge in this period. The influence of local private capital increased and signs of deepening social stratification appeared. These phenomena were pointed out by the democratic forces, particularly the communists, who urged that the socioeconomic transformations be further deepened and given a socialist character. Subsequently, the Progressive National Patriotic Front effectively collapsed. Sporadic armed clashes resumed in the north of the country in Iraqi Kurdistan.

These negative political and social phenomena did not however have a substantial influence on the economic situation in the country. National wealth continued to grow. Prestigious projects were carried out, including the construction of hotels and highways and the creation of modern enterprises equipped with advanced technical equipment. All this attracted Western companies to the country.

And then at the very height of the economic boom, the war against Iran started. At first the Iraqis managed to gain a major advantage at the front and seize a considerable portion of Iranian territory in the oil-rich province of Khuzestan. At that time it seemed to many Iraqis that the war would end there. And indeed during the first 2 years of the war the construction boom not only did not die down but even continued to grow.

However, as is often the case, the logic of the historical process proved much more complex. The character of the war changed: It assumed a protracted "trench" nature with outbreaks of bitter armed actions which cost thousands of lives on both sides.

The Iraqis were the first to sense that in all probability the war was hopeless and it was senseless to continue it. Now their troops are located, with the exception of a small area of disputed territory, on the internationally recognized borders between the two countries. The Iraqi leadership is reacting favorably to the peace initiatives being undertaken within the framework of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement and is displaying readiness for a political settlement at the negotiating table.

And yet the war goes on, carrying off even more human lives and continuing to ruin the economies of the two neighboring states. Recently Iranian troops have made a new attempt to attack the area of Panjwin, trying to create a threat to the oilfields in northern Iraq.

The danger of this senseless fratricidal conflict is intensified further by the fact that close by in the Persian Gulf formations of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces are stationed on board U.S. warships, obviously waiting for a pretext to join in the conflict and utilize it in their own interests. And the Grenada experience showed that the United States is capable of doing this! It cannot be ruled out that if the war continues a situation may be created with the United States will try to use to foist on one or both warring countries political systems which it deems suitable or to partition them into small obedient states. For Washington the conflict is "convenient" not only to divert Arab forces from the struggle against U.S.-Israel expansion in Lebanon, but also as an additional cover for attacking Syria, the Lebanese national patriotic forces, and the Palestinian resistance movement.

The efforts of the United States, which is carrying out vigorous backstage activity throughout the Near East using both its own means and the means of its NATO allies and through local reaction, are aimed at causing the maximum divisions among the Arabs, encasing them in a carapace of narrow regional interests, and setting the Arab countries against each other. These efforts are being assisted by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to a considerable degree.

Such are the present-day realities of Iraq linked with the disturbing situation in the region. They are bleak. And yet I would not like to end on this note. For, despite the war people are going on living and the country is not standing still. For example, in Baghdad we learned that illiteracy has recently been completely eliminated in the country and that the question of improving education, including increasing the general education level of workers and other categories of working people, is being raised. Cultural traditions which have emerged just recently -- amateur artistic activities in workers collectives, for example -- are continuing to develop. Despite economic difficulties, social security is being maintained at a good level. This inspires the belief that the anxious period of war will pass, the gardens will bloom again, and the country will return to creative life.

BRUTENTS, RYZHOV MEET WITH PDRY OFFICIALS

PM220952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Political Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-South Yemeni political consultations were held in Moscow 14-15 December in which the following took part: K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and on the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] M.A an-Najashi, member of the YSP [Yemen Socialist Party] Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee for international questions; M.A. 'Imayah, PDRY deputy foreign minister; and S.A.B. ibn Hasanayan, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY ambassador to the USSR.

During the consultations, which were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on certain international problems and questions of relations between the CPSU and the YSP and between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

Noting the serious exacerbation of the international situation and the increased military threat, the sides declared that this is a direct result of the adventurist militarist course followed by U.S. imperialism, which has found an especially dangerous manifestation in the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles which has started in West Europe. In this connection emphasis was laid on the great significance of the positions and constructive proposals set forth in the 28 September and 24 November 1983 statements by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which have met with a broad positive response among the world public.

During the discussion of the Near East situation the aggressive and irresponsible nature of the actions of the United States, which has switched to direct armed interference in the region's affairs, was resolutely condemned. The participants in the consultations declared their support for Syria, which is being subjected to imperialist blackmail and pressure, for the just struggle waged by the Lebanese people against U.S.-Israeli and NATO occupation, and for the Palestinian resistance movement headed by the PLO, advocating its unity. They expressed the conviction that the interests of the further struggle for just and lasting peace in the Near East and against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism demand solidarity and coordinated action by Arab states and all national-patriotic forces in the Arab world.

The desire to develop fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the YSP and between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen was reaffirmed.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN DELEGATION IN LIBYA -- A delegation composed of a number of members of the Turkmen Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries is visiting Libya. It is headed by Annabibi Baymakhanova, minister of the Turkmen light industry and member of the presidium of the Turkmen Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The delegation will be participating in the Soviet Days in Libya. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uighur 2330 GMT 17 Dec 83 GF]

VISITING KUWAITI EDITOR -- Jasim Muhammad al-Mutaway' the editor of Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, who is touring the Soviet Central Asian republics, was a guest of our republic for several days. During his stay he met the Arab experts of the Institute for Oriental Studies as well as Sheykholeslam Allah Shukur Pashazadeh. Before leaving Baku our Arab guest said that he observed and heard very interesting things about Soviet Azarbaijan and that he will write about this in his newspaper which is published in 12 countries besides Kuwait. [Summary] [Baku International Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 83 GF]

CASTRO ATTENDS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

LD221003 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Havana December 22 TASS -- A session of the National Assembly of People's Power has opened here. It is attended by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the republic, and other leaders of the party and government.

The session is to discuss a draft law on a national economic and social development plan for 1984, a draft state budget for the same period and other bills. The assembly's activities in the international arena will also be discussed.

Opening the session Flavio Bravo, chairman of the National Assembly of People's Power, sharply criticised the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration and noted the provocative character of new U.S. threats to socialist Cuba.

KISSINGER MEETS THATCHER, SPEAKS ON C. AMERICA

LD212332 Moscow TASS in English 2311 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] London December 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has appeared in the capital of Britain. He now heads the special Presidential Commission on Central America. Though his visit is "private", he was received by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

According to the newspaper TIMES, the emissary of the U.S. President spoke at the meeting of Washington's "striving" for "peace and democracy" in the Central American region and non-interference from outside. But these words are at variance with the concrete deed of the United States which seeks to turn Central America into its domain, to suppress national-liberation movements there.

The stay of Kissinger in London coincided in time with reports from Managua saying that about 2,000 U.S.-supported thugs intruded into the territory of Nicaragua from neighbouring Honduras. With the help of these bandits, who are armed and supported and undergo military training under the direction of the CIA, Washington hopes to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of Nicaragua whose independent course does not suit the United States. Washington intensifies military interference in El Salvador on the side of the bloody regime which bears responsibility for the death of many thousand civilians. Quite recently the world witnessed the U.S. in yet another aggressive action in Central America -- armed intervention against independent Grenada.

In the light of these facts Kissinger's discourse about "peace" and "non-interference from outside" into affairs of Central American states is nothing but empty words called upon to conceal the real intentions of the United States, lack of its striving for a political settlement of problems of the region.

U.S. 'HOPES' FOR SALVADORAN ELECTIONS VIEWED

LD211237 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] The leader of the right extremists in El Salvador, Roberto d'Aubuisson, has been nominated for candidacy in the presidential elections of the 25th of next March. Viktor Olin of our staff makes the following comment:

It's an open secret that the idea to hold presidential elections in El Salvador came from Washington. The Reagan administration hopes to use it for giving a semblance of democracy to the small Central American country so as to justify continued military and economic aid for its rulers. In the past 4 years this aid has reached nearly one billion dollars. But its continuation has run into growing public opposition with repercussions in Congress. One only needs to look at the list of presidential candidates to learn the true value of the coming elections.

Topping the list is Roberto D'Aubuisson, known in the United States and other countries as a pathological murderer. He got this character reference from the former American ambassador, Robert White. D'Aubuisson is one of the leaders of the so-called death squads, which engage in terrorism with support from the government and military. They are responsible for thousands of deaths in El Salvador. Other presidential candidates are no better. That means that the coming elections are meant not just to whitewash murderers but to give them even more power. This is yet another case of the Reagan administration undoing its loud declarations with its deeds. Its playing at democracy in El Salvador is only meant to ensure more millions of dollars in aid for America's clients there. This in turn is needed to step up terror against those who fight for political rights, democracy and an end to social and economic injustice.

According to the American press, the administration would not need to make special efforts to end repressions in El Salvador. All it would need is a will to do so. As NEWSWEEK recently said, as long as the administration complains about the death squads with one hand and sends arms to El Salvador with the other, right-wing terrorism will continue there. Yet Washington has been unable to achieve its ends in El Salvador for all the hundreds of millions of dollars, up-to-date weaponry and military advisers. Weapons have been getting into the hands of insurgents and money has been pocketed by corrupt officials. The liberation movement's victories have put the regime on the brink of disaster.

As a result, American leaders are pondering a more radical way of saving what they call democracy in El Salvador. What is meant here is a direct American intervention that would make use of the Grenada experience. According to diplomatic sources, Reagan and his associates believe that the best time for invasion would be after the presidential elections, but not the elections of next March in El Salvador but the elections that will take place next November in the United States itself. In the view of the President's advisers, an earlier date might ruin his hopes of winning another term in the White House.

CIA'S 'MURDER OF BISHOP,' GRENADA SEIZURE LINKED

LD211317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] According to the press abroad the CIA had formulated a plan for the murder of Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of Grenada approximately 1 year before U.S. troops invaded that country. Over to our commentator Valentin Gubernatorov:

The preparation and implementation by U.S. imperialism of aggression against Grenada is a classic example for us of the close cooperation and interaction between the special services and the administration in the United States. The murder of Bishop and the armed seizing of Grenada are links in the same chain. They indicate that the knights of the cloak and dagger from Langley and the chiefs of the White House play for the same team, as they say. And so the secret has become clear: The long train of dirty CIA crimes has been supplemented by yet another one -- the murder of the prime minister of Grenada. His death untied the hands of the U.S. Administration which unleashed a malicious campaign of slander against a small island state and its people. What cock and bull stories did the White House not tell? For example there was the one about how Moscow's agents had been planted on Grenada and were building a military base for the Russians. They went as far as to claim that events on Grenada allegedly threatened the security of the United States.

And of course they dragged out the lie which was favored back in Hitler's day that allegedly the Americans on the island, like at one time the Sudeten Germans, were threatened with death.

Literally a few days after the murder of Bishop the U.S. President gave the order to start the seizure of Grenada. However one would have thought that having achieved its aims the CIA would, so to speak, have quit the game. But cooperation between the White House and the main spying department still continues and plans for further actions are coordinated between them. This can be discerned with ease in particular from the following examples: It was actually CIA workers who saw to it that the President's instructions were carried out so that not one journalist got on to the island during the landing by storm units from the United States. It was under CIA pressure that the papers stuffed Americans with fabrications about the liberating nature of the Grenada adventure and represented the actions of the administration and of the President personally in a favorable light.

There is also indirect proof that CIA workers take a most active part in unmasking dissenters and in setting up concentration camps on the islands and in torturing and tormenting Grenadians.

Here is an interesting fact: Reagan is one of few U.S. presidents who openly extol the doings of the CIA. This year the agency had a 25-percent increase in its allocations. But such love, if I can put it that way, between the U.S. Administration and the CIA is perfectly easy to explain. In arriving in power, the chiefs of the White House gambled on expanding subversive operations abroad and on waging undeclared wars, on armed sabotage, and on economic and political sabotage against sovereign states. And how could they, in so doing, manage without the services of professional plotters, spies and murderers?

FEDORCHUK UPDATES FIGHT AGAINST CRIME, 'OFFENSES'

PM211509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[Interview given by USSR Interior Minister V.V. Fedorchuk to PRAVDA correspondent V. Khalin: "Legality, Order, Discipline. USSR Interior Minister V. Fedorchuk Comments on Letters Received by PRAVDA" -- date, place not given -- first paragraph is PRAVDA editorial introduction]

[Text] The Soviet militia, in close cooperation with the public, is persistently struggling to strengthen law and order and create a propitious moral atmosphere, and is striving consistently to extirpate drunkenness and crime. This was the subject of an article by USSR Interior Minister V.V. Fedorchuk, titled "Guarding Law and Order" (PRAVDA 10 August). It brought forth numerous letters in response. In an interview with PRAVDA correspondent V. Khalin, which we publish today, the minister comments on the readers' letters and answers their questions.

Question: Vitality Vasilyevich, in seeing the response for yourself, you were no doubt able once again to appreciate the ardent interest with which the Soviet people support the measures aimed at strengthening discipline and law and order.

Answer: First, I would like to express gratitude on behalf of the USSR MVD Collegium to all who wrote to the newspaper and to us at the ministry. Many letter writers approve of the work being done in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums to step up the struggle against lawbreaking and to consolidate socialist legality.

Many of the letters contain specific recommendations, proposals, and suggestions. They will all be carefully examined and taken into account in the practical work by internal affairs organs. What is particularly important is that the writers, as a rule, express readiness to participate personally in the maintenance of public order. This is vivid proof of their active civic stance.

Question: The editorial mail shows that the greatest alarm and concern among Soviet people is caused by offenses against people's property and cases of money-grubbing and acquisitiveness. Justified indignation is caused by instances of some smart operators enriching themselves with impunity at society's expense. An important role in exposing plunderers, bribe-takers, and speculators has to be played by the service for combating embezzlement of socialist property and speculation. What is being done to improve its work and ensure the inevitable punishment of criminals?

Answer: This service has been significantly consolidated over the past year. Measures have been taken to enhance its efficiency. Staffers of the service for combating embezzlement of socialist property and speculation are being held more strictly responsible for the execution of their service duty.

Groups of plunderers, bribe-takers, and speculators have recently been exposed in the Ukrainian, Armenian, and Georgian SSR, the Kalmyk ASSR, and Krasnodar Kray. Let me give some specific examples. Criminal proceedings have been instituted in Leningrad against motor vehicle store director Dymma and sales team leader Novikov, who extorted bribes from purchasers when selling motor vehicles. Plunderers of cereal products who misappropriated about R70,000 have been exposed in Kaliningrad Oblast.

Or take Astrakhan Oblast, for example. Some 200 head of publicly-owned cattle, around 3,000 sheep, 40 tons of feed, almost 2 tons of sturgeon roe, and 28 tons of fish products -- all of them not included in the records -- have been confiscated there in the current year, thanks to the joint efforts by law enforcement organs and the public. Proceedings have been instituted against the guilty parties.

The apparatus of the struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation occupied a responsible position, and its task is to comprehensively develop the effectiveness and activity of its work and to strive for greater efficiency in the struggle against embezzlement and other mercenary crimes.

Question: The response to your article included specific information about embezzlement and a variety of other breaches of the law. What was the result of their investigation?

Answer: Take, for example, Comrade Guzeyev from Ulyanovsk and some others who reported instances of graft during the sale of railroad tickets at Moscow's railroad stations. Internal affairs organs staffers investigated the ticket offices and exposed the perpetrators. Disciplinary action has been taken against 12 cashiers criminal proceedings have been instituted against 4 cashiers. Specific proposals have been submitted to the Moscow railroad leadership to close the loopholes and prevent the recurrence of such instances.

A. Gordeyev from Moscow, Yu. Volkov from Ulyanovsk, K. Mamenko from Odessa, and N. Alekseyenko and V. Druzhanin from Vovocherkassk in Rostov Oblast wrote about instances of misappropriation and graft known to them. Measures have been taken, and the malicious plunderers have had criminal proceedings instituted against them.

The comrades are right in noting that greater efforts are needed by law enforcement organs, enterprise and institution administrations, public organizations, and all honest working people to reliably block channels for misappropriation. This is especially urgent in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex, trade and consumer services, construction, light industry, and transportation.

In resolving this task the law must rely on the strength of public opinion and the public -- on the strength of the law. Unfortunately, in many enterprises -- and especially in the processing industry sectors -- there are frequent breaches of technological and accounts discipline and serious omissions in the selection of officials carrying material responsibility. The great opportunities for labor collectives and public organizations to create everywhere an atmosphere of implacability toward any encroachments on socialist property are far from fully utilized.

Take petty theft, for example. Does it always go unnoticed by colleagues? More often than not, so-called pilferers proliferate through lack of control by the administration and the indifference of those working with them.

In light of the requirements posed by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution on stepping up work to strengthen socialist labor discipline, a special responsibility for the imposition of proper order in production and for the enhancement of activity and persistence in ensuring the safeguarding of socialist property rests with leaders. They cannot be forgiven for a conciliatory attitude to misappropriation, much less for personal complicity in malfeasances. All people in our country are equal before the law, regardless of their official position or past services.

I would, incidentally, like to answer the readers who were interested in the case of a group of bribe-takers who had entrenched themselves in the Ministry of Railways. They have been tried. Former audit section chief Putintsev has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. His accomplices have also been strictly punished.

Question: It seems that the letter writers express justified alarm at the breaches of public order observed in a number of cities and rural population centers. It is, after all, not a rare occurrence to see drunken fans [lyubiteli] swaggering about in public places, on city transport, or on electric trains. They shamelessly swear, act like hooligans, and spoil the atmosphere for those around them.

Answer: These claims are justified. Taking into account the wishes of working people and public organizations, the USSR MVD and the local internal affairs organs are improving the activity of patrol, station, and duty services. Duty rosters take maximum account of "hot" points, and there is flexible reaction depending on the prevailing situation. Much attention is being given to the service training of militiamen.

Question: But some readers complain that previously the patroling officer was there to be seen while now, with the appearance of car and motorcycle patrols, you cannot get hold of them. Is that so?

Answer: I do not think so. The number of patrols of different kinds on the streets has increased. More emergency channels are being made available for citizens to get in touch directly with the militia duty section. The installation of communications equipment on electric trains is in progress. More patrols are being established, consisting of representatives from the militia and the people's voluntary detachments.

We attach special significance to the improvement of work by militia station inspectors who are in the frontline of the struggle against breaches of the law. This service has increased in numbers. We require every inspector to organize matters so that he knows well his station area and the people's needs, is ready to give help as soon as he is called, while the citizens can always find him in their moment of need.

At the same time, people should not rely only on the militia. It needs daily support and assistance from the population. And yet, there are frequent occasions of people showing indifference, taking a position of noninterference, instead of restraining the hooligan, protecting women and the elderly against insults, or quickly reporting the incident to the militia organs or detachment members. I want to stress yet again: The active and implacable stance of every citizen toward any instance of breach of public order, in conjunction with timely and determined action by law enforcement organs workers, is a guarantee of the consolidation of legality and law and order.

Question: The readers demand with justification that the struggle against drunkenness be stepped up, seeing it as one of the main causes of breaches of the law. Anxious letters on this subject have been sent by V. Kovalev from Baltiysk, Kiliningrad Oblast, D. Pyatakov from Nikolayev, V. Makova from Ladva settlement, Karelian ASSR, and others.

Answer: I agree with those who clearly appreciate that there are no all-embracing prescriptions for the extirpation of drunkenness. The consistent measures taken by the internal affairs organs are, of course, also important. Drunkards and alcoholics must be firmly subjected to forced cure. But the main thing still is to take persistent, systematic, and comprehensive measures for the early prevention of drunkenness. This preventive work must be done systematically and consistently both in the family and in each labor collective.

We have mainly to persistently overcome the view, prevailing in a number of places, that drunkenness is an unavoidable evil. The administrations, public organizations, and labor collectives have at their disposal a vast range of means to influence the drunkards. The timely application of these measures yields positive results, as the experience of leading enterprises shows. It is, however, an open secret that connivance and liberalism occur in many cases. There are some officials who do not deem it necessary to react to militia reports. Drunkards, and even those who commit crimes while not in sober state, are at times protected. Pleas are made that they may be released on bail or that punishment is not applied.

In Smolensk Oblast, for example, one out of three drunken violators remains outside the purview of the collective, and militia reports remain unanswered. People in Yelninskiy Rayon's Selhoztekhnika Association have gone even further: Even some of those who have spent time at the medical sobering-up station have not been deprived of monetary bonuses. Or take Tula Oblast's Dubenskiy Rayon housing and municipal services enterprise. They paid no attention at all to militia reports about the improper behavior of senior foreman Gorbunkov. Despite the fact that he had been treated three times in one year at the medical sobering-up station, he regularly received his bonuses.

Question: One last question. Most letters speak correctly of the high demands we pose before militia staffers. Leningrader Ye. Antonov, Yu. Safonov from Saransk, and other readers speak with great warmth and respect of the far from easy work by the guardians of order and their readiness for self-sacrifice. M. Zotov from Kuybyshev notes: "We have gotten used to seeing heroes dressed in militia uniform. One of them, for the sake of saving the passengers of a bus he was accompanying, positioned his vehicle so as to prevent a road-hog from crashing into it. He himself died, but he saved the people. Another tackled a drunkard firing a hunting rifle and disarmed the criminal at the cost of his own life." In view of this, the readers are that much more indignant at facts, known to them, of militia staffers behaving in an improper fasion...

Answer: Yes, we have received such reports. USSR MVD officials investigated on the spot the complaints by L. Gorodetsko from Dnepropetrovsk and by A. Glushchenko and G. Arnaut from Donetsk Oblast concerning the red-tape attitude shown during the investigation of reports of committed crimes. The complaints have been found to be justified. The perpetrators have been strictly punished and some of them relieved of their duties. The necessary measures have been taken to solve the crimes reported by the citizens.

In accordance with party requirements, we will continue to provide a sharp and principled evaluation of any deviations from legal standards or instances of callousness or indifferent attitude to the working people's needs. When resolving the responsible tasks facing the internal affairs organs, the professional knowledge of our workers must be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility, and justice. Only such people can worthily execute the serious duties assigned to them. The Soviet people correctly demand that their work be efficient to the utmost.

The militia's ranks are now being supplemented by envoys of party and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives. In the city of Dzerzhinsk in Gorkiy Oblast, for example, the production association collective has recommended four young communists for work with the militia. Foreman M. Ilyushkin, shockworker of communist labor and secretary of the shop Komsomol organization, has been appointed station inspector. Chemical engineer D. Kharchenko has joined the section for combating embezzlement of socialist property and speculation. After graduating from the juridical institute, electrician A. Shorokhov, an active voluntary detachement member, has become an investigator. V. Ivanov, shockworker of communist labor and candidate member of the CPSU, has joined the Moscow militia at the instructions of the design bureau's party organization.

He has proper Army training behind him and has been awarded the Red Star Order and the honorary diploma of the Komsomol Central Committee for bravery and heroism during his service. There are many such examples.

Of course, the newcomers have to do much work to master the difficult profession. Special training has been organized for them using the base of MVD educational establishments. Their high labor and moral tempering and the great trust shown in them by the labor collectives give us grounds to expect that, within the militia, they will execute with honor their duty to the people.

Much work on nurturing ideological conviction, political maturity, organization, and discipline among staffers is being done by the MVD political organs, established in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Resolution. This is a qualitatively new stage in the leadership of party-political and ideological-educational work within the internal affairs organs and the activity of their party, Komsomol, and other public organizations.

Implementing the party requirements, the leaders of internal affairs organs, the political organs, and the party organizations strive to further enhance the operational and service activity in all directions of our work in the interests of the strictest observance of socialist legality.

MOSCOW CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CHIEF INTERVIEWED

PM201156 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 19 December Morning Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Appointments" a 1,200-word interview with Vyacheslav Nikitovich Kotov, the 44-year-old new chief of Moscow's Criminal Investigation Department, by V. Zakharko entitled "38, Petrovka. New Chief of Moscow's Criminal Investigation Department."

Pointing out that he took over the post on the retirement of his predecessor, General Yerkin, V.N. Kotov says: "We have now carried out a certain organizational restructuring with the purpose of still further improving the criminal investigation machinery, so that it acts more quickly and with higher quality." The new chief emphasizes the need to keep the public informed about the work of law-enforcement organs, and at this point the interviewer asks him: "Has the recent murder of retired Vice Admiral Kholostyakov been cleared up?" Kotov simply replies: "The criminal has been arrested, and an investigation is being conducted," He concludes by stressing the need to maintain the high reputation of his department's employees in the eyes of the people of Moscow.

BELORUSSIAN MVD CHIEF RELIEVED; OTHERS PENALIZED

PM191641 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Excerpts] The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has examined the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR and the draft State Budget of the Belorussian SSR for 1984, which were submitted by the Belorussian Council of Ministers, at a routine session.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the materials concerning the article "Shadow of an Error," pulbished in IZVESTIYA on 27 November 1983.

G.N. Zhabitskiy, Belorussian SSR minister of internal affairs, was severely reprimanded, with the reprimand to be entered on his CPSU membership record card, for his poor leadership of the republic's internal affairs organs and for the violations of socialist legality by militia personnel during the investigation of the crime of murder in Mozyrskiy Rayon. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau deemed it necessary to relieve him of his duties.

A.I. Mogilnitskiy, Belorussian SSR prosecutor, was severely reprimanded, with the reprimand to be entered in his CPSU membership record card, for the serious shortcomings during the investigation of the crime of murder in Mozyrskiy Rayon and for lack of due supervision of the prosecutor's office. The question of relieving him of his duties has been submitted to the USSR prosecutor general.

P.S. Zhuk, Belorussian SSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; P.V. Dudkovskiy, Belorussian SSR first deputy prosecutor; and V.V. Pylchenko, member of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Court, were also severely reprimanded, the reprimands to be entered in their CPSU membership record cards. It was deemed expedient to leave them in their posts.

Party proceedings were taken against V.F. Maydanyuk, Belorussian SSR deputy minister of internal affairs: L.Ye. Drobyshevskiy, Belorussian SSR deputy prosecutor; L.M. Zaytsev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Court; and certain other Belorussian SSR MVD and prosecutor's office workers.

It was noted that the Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom and Mozyr and Zhlobin Belorussian Communist Party Gorkoms have expelled from the party or instituted party proceedings against a number of leading workers of the law enforcement organs of the oblast and Mozyr City for their poor execution of official duties. Some have been removed from their posts, and criminal proceedings are being instituted against those who committed illegal actions during the investigation into the crime mentioned in the article.

BELORUSSIAN OFFICIALS FINED IN HIGHWAY SCANDAL

LD191515 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Big fines have been imposed on several senior officials of government ministries and agencies in Belorussia at the insistence of the local committee of people's control. The report appears in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA. The people's controllers, as they are known here, found that some sections of highways under construction were launched into operation with delays for which the officials were to blame.

The people's control committees operate at every Soviet industry and office. They combat sluggishness at work and bureaucracy. About 10 million people take part in this work in our country.

UKRAINE CITY OFFICIALS RELIEVED, TRANSFERRED

PM161420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After a Check": "Shortcomings Being Eliminated"]

[Text] A letter from CPSU member B. Melnik on shortcomings in work with leading cadres in the Izmail City party organization was send by the PRAVDA editiorial office to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee for checking.

As A. Titarenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, reported, the letter correctly stated that the party gorkom had permitted serious shortcomings in work on selecting and training cadres and had not taken effective measures to suppress and prevent the violations and abuses being committed by officials. Nor, in a number of instances, had there been the necessary response from Odessa party obkom.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has relieved I. Kryzhanovskiy, first secretary of the party gorkom, of his post for the shortcomings committed. A number of other sectors have also been strengthened.

In July 1982 L. Kravchuk, deputy chairman of Izmail Gorispolkom, was transferred at her request to the post of chief of the Gorispolkom Municipal Services Department. It subsequently came to light that during her work in that post she had abused her official position and violated the established procuedure for granting accommodations. For this the party gorkom bureau has given her a severe reprimand noted in her report card. She has been relieved of her post.

V. Kostev, former inspector of the party gorkom general section, committed an immoral misdemeanor, for which he has been expelled from the CPSU'S ranks and relieved of his post. He is now working as a construction engineer at Vilkovo Interkolkhoz Ship Repair Plant. Criminal proceedings were instituted against V. Kostev but were later dropped. The validity of dropping them is now being examined by the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

V. Zhukov, who worked as chief of the party gorkom agitprop section, has also been relieved of his post and received a severe reprimand. R. Shardulevich, former second secretary of the party gorkom, has been trasnferred to a sector with a lesser volume of work.

Odessa party obkom is giving Izmail Gorkom specific assistance in eliminating the shortcomings that exist and in improving party organizational and ideological-educational work.

'MISDEEDS' OF OCEANOLOGY INSTITUTE CHIEF NOTED

PM182021 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by G. Zhavoronkov and V. Pariyskiy: "Strange Invulnerability"]

[Text] As we know, only a movie hero, and a negative one at that, can treat criticism with love. In everyday life, after complaints have been made people are usually required not to display exalted feelings but to take specific decisions.

The article "Situation" [published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 10 November] mentioned the unseemly situation at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanology. While before the newspaper article the editorial office could not complain of the lack of attention paid to it by the institute leaders, who wanted to explain immediately the shortcomings which had been revealed. Since the article's publication the directors and party bureau seem to have lost all interest in these questions.

We would like to ascribe the lack of response to the newspaper's criticism to an abashedly tacit admission or lack of time. But the facts attest that the leaders of that scientific institution can in no way be suspected of a desire to acknowledge that the publication was correct or to rectify the existing situation.

The recent meeting at the institute took place as though the entire party bureau had been on a world cruise and had not heard of any criticism leveled at it.

Yet emergency sessions of the narrow circle of people whose vanity was wounded vigorously worked out though measures of retribution. One of these was the demand from Director A.S. Monnin that V.P. Keondzhyan's laboratory be closed down and the disturber of the peace himself be dismissed immediately on the pretext.

The administration, engaged in "conciliation" in one place, was taken by surprise by the conclusions of the Lyublinskiy CPSU Raykom on "the absence of a proper moral and political climate" in another subdepartment of the institute -- the Oceanological Equipment Experimental Design Bureau.

It was indeed a special "climate" which was formed in the Experimental Design Bureau. The party meetings here take place without any discussion of production issues and sometimes even without speakers. Naturally no one here can prevent the plans from being calmly rectified in the convenient direction, or the output produced from being reckoned as high-quality, or the bonus fund from being treated as personal savings. The Experimental Design Bureau leader, I.S. Kasatkin, could have been accused of lack of organization, but that was not enough, because he consistently toed the line of his immediate boss and close relation A.S. Monin.

The unsoundness of that line is shown by the materials of the trial of employees of the Institute of Oceanology's Leningrad Department. Accused of fraud and currency machinations, when they were at liberty they had been particularly close to the director. Unfortunately, the necessary conclusions were not even drawn from this, because to this day L.A. Tsymbal, the deputy director, caught by the inspector sanctioning and receiving an illegal salary increment, continues to work under the director's patronage.

We do not doubt the scientific merits of A.S. Monin in the field of studying the earth's climate. But his activity in establishing the moral climate in the collective under his leadership can in no way be deemed satisfactory.

Is a moral climate favorable if it is no secret to the collective that institute employees received wages for the capital repair of the director's dacha? They also know that the circumstances of the incident are now being studied at the rayon Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, despite the director's attempts to cover up the documents incriminating him, despite those summoned to give evidence being forbidden to appear, and despite the written false accusations against operational workers. In the institute corridors they are wondering what miracle will help A.S. Monin avoid responsibility this time. After all, he has already once managed to avoid the examination of the charges brought against him by the Lyublinskiy CPSU Raykom in connection with his unseemly actions and abuses of his official position.

What is the secret of this strange invulnerability? Alarming letters about the state of affairs at the Oceanology Institute and its branches have frequently reached various bodies, including the USSR Academy of Sciences. They have pointed to the existence of an unhealthy atmosphere and cited numerous instances of the administration's reprisals against "inconvenient" people. But on each occasion these alarm calls, as though by magic, have either been bogged down in the depths of offices or they have been given smooth, noncommittal answers. All the accusations were, as it were, neutralized by corresponding member A.S. Monin's prestige in academic circles or were deflected on the plausible pretext of the "growing pains" of the comparatively young science of oceanology.

In our opinion, such an enduring, frankly liberal, or to be more precise permissive, attitude toward A.S. Monin promoted the development of unbounded arbitrariness at the institute.

His certainty of remaining unpunished enabled the director one way or another to rid himself of critical people or to force them into submission. What can be said of rank and file workers, when even famous scientists frequently laid down their arms and preferred not to get involved in the struggle?

Persuaded of the director's invulnerability, the eminent specialists D.D. Kvasov, G.B. Udintsev, and many others left the institute by no means voluntarily. In the past 4 years alone the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanology has been left by over 100 sceintific employees -- an average of one expedition a year.

Accustomed to getting his own way at any cost, A.S. Monin himself has ceased to consider anyone. He remains deaf even to the opinion of I.D. Papenin, who has frequently criticized the institute, including at a USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium party meeting, for shortcomings in planning expeditions and the irrational expenditures of state funds. Nonetheless, the director of the Oceanology Institute often sends ships round the world and back again at his own discretion without a research program for the whole journey, issues instructions for the study of ocean currents in landlocked fresh-water expanses, and has recently actively sought the right to search for sunken treasure. It may be surmised with great certainty that A.S Monin will begin this search even without permission, because he has essentially not been made answerable for a single one of his arbitrary acts. Even the ominous order from the USSR Academy of Sciences president "to investigate and punish" A.S. Monin for one of his latest acts of arbitrariness has remained merely as a resolution for the archives.

Returning to the newspaper's recent item, it seems to us the time has come for the party organs and the USSR Academy of Sciences to investigate throughly the situation which has formed at the institute and to assess in a principled manner A.S. Molin's administrative activity as a whole.

MOSCOW SHOP DIRECTOR SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR BRIBERY

LD191414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Interview with Vladimirov Venediktovich Demidov, member of the RSFSR Supreme Court and candidate of juridical sciences, by Boris Kondratov -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kondratov] Vladimor Venediktovich, as part of my duty as a journalist, I attended a trial that was recently reported in the central press, the trial in which Sokolov, director of Moscow No 1 Gastronom shop, and a group of senior staff of that shop were the defendants. You were the chairman at that trial. I have the following question to put to you: As I understood it, during the trial many of the actions of Sokolov, the director of a big shop, should have been carried out by him, as head, for his salary, such as organizing the normal running of the enterprise. From his explanations one might have concluded that some money was needed for this, that some funds absolutely had to be invested so the enterprise could function normally.

[Demidov] The evidence in the criminal case demonstrated that the shop was ensured basic funds in the normal way, and additional funds were allocated to this shop because it is situated in the center of Moscow. As for Sokolov, he was discharging his duties as director of No 1 shop of the Gastronom trading organization directly [pryamo]. In this cae, there was no extortion. The bribetakers, Sokolov and Nemtsev, were satisfied; as were the bribegivers, Grigoryev, Svezhinskiy and Yakovlev...

[Kondratov] The department heads ...

[Demidov] Yes, the department heads of the shop, since the heads of departments had unearned income from the additional funds coming into the shop and delicatessen products that Sokolov was geting hold of, as they say. I noticed that those present at the trial received the sentence with approval.

With special aggravating circumstances, the offense is punishable by the death penalty with confiscation of property. That was the punishment the court sentenced Sokolov, having concluded that in this specific case, special aggravating circumstances had occurred.

EFFICIENCY, NOT FORMALISM IN PARTY MEETINGS URGED

PM211218 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

["Editor's Opinion" by Yu. Nikolayev, editor of the Party and Soviet Building Desk: "Lessons of Party-Mindedness"]

[Excerpt] The report and election campaign is now entering its final stage, and the oblast and kray conferences are starting. It seems absolutely necessary for the fine creative initiative shown during the reports and elections in primary organizations and at rayon level to be taken into account, utilized, and developed as much as possible during them. After all the oblast level is equally in need of an improvement in work methods to bring them into line with the principled demands of the party Central Committee. The Ilovlya conference, for instance, expressed serious concern that certain sections of the Volgograd CPSU Obkom are being reorganized too slowly in the light of contemporary demands are continuing to retain a superficial bureaucratic style of leadership of party organizations, agriculture, and construction. A multitude of all kinds of authorized personnel, often not very competent people, who go out to teach leaders and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at enterprises and construction sites, are still often sent out to local level here. The delegates of a number of rayon conferences in Penza Oblast reasonably complained in their speeches about the recent proliferation of numerous staffs, councils, and commissions behind whose board back some officials have learned to evade responsibility.

Most oblast and kray party committees, judging by the reports received by the editorial office from our correspondents and readers, are drawing the correct conclusions from the reports and elections at grassroots and rayon level. For example, after criticism in the rayons, Penza Obkom deemed it expedient to disband 10 or so oblast commissions and staffs that had become a sort of cover for unenterprising leaders. All criticisms of party, soviet, and economic organs have been taken into account and specific measures have been taken on many of them.

It is also indicative in our view that the obkom looked particularly closely primarily at the rayon conferences which were not active enough, uninteresting, and overregimented. It turned out that this was the direct result of "secrecy" in their preparation in those places where it is still customary to make a great secret of reports and draft resolutions. In order to avoid such shortcomings at the oblast conference, the obkom prepared an information document on its work in the reporting period. Members and candidate members of the party obkom delivered the document at enterprise, institution, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz party organizations. During these meetings many businesslike proposals were made, which were taken into account in preparing the report. Incidentally, delegates of the oblast conference will also have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the report beforehand. This will make it possible to study the report seriously and to prepare thoroughly and in earnest for the conference.

I talked to Penza Obkom first Secretary F.M. Kulikov and saw for myself that the reliance on wide publicity is of course no accident.

"You cannot hatch the new style which the Central Committee demands of us by sitting in the office," Fedor Mikhaylovich noted accurately. "It must be worked out together."

It seems that this practice, though it is considerable extra trouble for party committees, is fully justified. Especially as increasing efficiency and overcoming formalism are among the most important tasks today.

A year after the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, we must mention the positive changes in party work which have occurred virtually everywhere precisely on the basis of the development of initiative and improvement of style. Moscow CPSU Gorkom was able to limit the number of joint resolutions by party and soviet organs: Now they are only adopted on the main issues of the capital's socioeconomic development. This is also how Vologda, Perm, and Smolensk party obkoms have acted too. In Krasnoyarsk and Tomsk the number of reports requested from people at local level and also of all sorts of conferences and sessions has been reduced.

However, it must not be forgotten that formalism is dangerous primarily because it can adapt to new conditions. I will cite one example in order to substantiate this: Two years ago, our newspaper carried a disturbing letter "Inquiries Obscure the Issue" from two party committee secretaries of Kemerovo City construction trusts. Soon after this, the problems raised in it about the struggle against formalism were examined at a "round table" session organized by the editorial office jointly with the Kemerovo CPSU Obkom. And what then? Recently, the Kemerovo party obkom bureau once again returned to this topic. It turned out that in fact fewer requests for various kinds of information have begun to be received from party and soviet organs in the oblast center. But many of the formerly noted shortcomings still persist. People are still frequently diverted to numerous meetings.

Particularly large numbers of meetings of various kinds are being held in the gorkom propaganda and agitation, construction, and municipal services sections and in the gorispolkom and rayispolkoms. The number of sessions in the housing administration doubled in the first 6 months of this year in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The rayispolkoms assemble 40-80 people, sometimes on private pretexts. Top people get too many summonses. During this same 6 months the leaders of the Kemerovograzhdanstroy and Zhelezobeton Trusts were summoned to various meetings between 85 and 130 times! When are they supposed to work?

...The oblast and kray conferences will sum up what has been done in the reporting period and advance big tasks for the remaining years of the 5-year plan. It is clear that to implement these tasks discipline and order in production must be strengthened everywhere. The main direction in the work of party committees is certainly the improvement of the militancy and efficiency of the work of every primary party organization and every party group. It is a matter of ensuring that no communist remains on the sidelines of our common concerns. And this will be possible only if everything obstructing creative work is resolutely eliminated. And here a great deal depends on the efficiency and style of work of the party committees themselves.

VOROTNIKOV PRESENTS RSFSR STATE PRIZES

PM211348 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Russian Federation Prizes"]

[Text] The presentation of RSFSR State Prizes for 1983 in the sphere of literature, art, and architecture took place in Moscow 16 December. Representatives of state and public organizations and cultural figures gathered at the RSFSR House of Soviets for the ceremony.

Diplomas and badges of honor were presented to the prizewinners by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated the prizewinners, whose creative contribution to the development of Soviet culture has received deserved recognition and has won RSFSR prizes.

The Soviet artistic intelligentsia, true to the principles of socialist realism, lives the life of the party and people, selflessly serves their interests, and actively promotes the education of Soviet people, the speaker said. But life sets important new tasks for cultural figures. And today they must make every effort to ensure that their creativity promotes to an even greater degree the fashioning of the new man, devoted to the cause of the party, ideologically mature, spiritually rich, ardently cherishing the socialist motherland, and ready to stand up for it.

This demand is especially topical now that the struggle between the two social systems has sharply deteriorated and imperialism is preparing for war at an accelerated pace, threatening the world with nuclear catastrophe. Soviet masters of culture are called on to expose even more persistently and pointedly the misanthropic, aggressive, and perfidious nature of imperialism and to bring the peoples the truth about the lofty humanism of socialism and our country's peace-loving policy.

V.I. Vorotnikov stressed that the conferring of RSFSR State Prizes on a new detachment of creative workers is a recognition of their services in further enriching Soviet people's spiritual culture, whose role in social life is constantly growing. He expressed the confidence that the RSFSR prizewinners and the entire creative intelligentsia of the multinational Russian Federation will continue to help the party build a communist society by their inspired labor.

The prizewinners were congratulated by the leaders of creative unions. Those who received awards voiced ardent thanks to the CPSU Central Committee for the high appraisal of their activity and gave assurances that they will devote all their efforts and talents to serving the socialist fatherland.

SIGNATORIES OF DIRECTOR'S OBITUARY LISTED

PM220941 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 21 December First Edition publishes on page 3 an obituary of the Soviet movie director Grigoriy Vasilyevich Aleksandrov. The signatories are as follows:

"Yu.V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorabachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, V.F. Shauro, V.G. Afanasyev, R.F. Dementyeva, A.A. Yepishev, Z.M. Kruglova, S.G. Lapin, G.M. Markov, V.F. Promyslov, B.I. Stukalin, S.A. Shalayev, A.V. Romanov, T.N. Khrennikov, Yu.S. Afanayev, Yu.Ya. Barabash, V.Ye. Baskakov, A.V. Batalov, S.F. Bondarchuk, Ye.I. Gabrilovich, S.A. Gerasimov, V.N. Zhdan, A.G. Zharkhi, A.M. Zguridi, I.V. Ilinskiy, N.A. Kryuchkov, T.F. Makarova, Ye.S. Matveyev, Y.M. Mizhin, S.V. Obraztsov, Yu.N. Ozerov, B.V. Pavlenok, M.V. Pashkov, N.A. Ponomarev, R.Ya. Plyatt, Yu.Ya. Rayzman, F.G. Ranevskaya, A.M. Roganov, S.I. Roktotskiy, Ye.V. Samoylov, V.V. Sanayev, N.T. Sizov, N.Ya. Sychev, V.V. Tikhonov, I.Ye. Kheyfits, M.I. Tsarev, G.N. Chukhray, S.I. Yutkevich"

INDUSTRIAL PLAN FIGURES FOR JAN-NOV REPORTED

PM201015 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 83 (Signed to Press 12 Dec 83) p 17

["Statistical Summary" feature: "USSR Industry for the First 11 months of 1983"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Editorial Office has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data for the results of industry's work in January - November 1983.

The increase in the total volume of production by comparison with the same period last year was 4.1 percent.

Over the same period labor productivity rose 3.6 percent.

The January-November plan for the sale of output was fulfilled 101 percent. The plan for the volume of output was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics.

The data for the fulfillment of the plan for output volume, production growth rates, and labor productivity broken down by ministry are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of January-November Plan for output volume	January-November 1983 percentage of January-November 1982	
		production volume	labor productivity
Power and Electrification	100.5	103	100.9
Petroleum Industry	101	101	99
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.7	102	102
Gas Industry	102	106	104
Coal Industry	100.2	102	100
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	104	103
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	103	103
Chemical Industry	102	105	105
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	101	110	108
Power Machine Building	101	107	106
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101	105	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	107	107
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	108
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	107	107
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	102	106	107
Automative Industry	102	104	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	106	106
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	102	110	107
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	105	105
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	100.9	106	106

Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Working Industry	100.8	104	105
Construction Materials Industry	102	104	104
Light Industry	100.8	100.6	102
Food Industry	103	105	105
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	104	107	104
Meat and Dairy Industry	104	108	107
Fish Industry	104	103	104
Procurement	102	103	102
Medical Industry	100.9	108	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	104	115	112

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plans for output sales and production volume growth rates for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of January-November Plan for Sale of Output	January-November 1983 as Percentage of January-November 1982 for Production Volume
RSFSR	101	103.7
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.2
Belorussian SSR	102	105.0
Uzbek SSR	102	104.8
Kazakh SSR	102	104.1
Georgian SSR	101	105.6
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.5
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.4
Moldavian SSR	103	111.3
Latvian SSR	102	102.3
Kirghiz SSR	101	104.7
Tajik SSR	102	102.3
Armenian SSR	102	105.2
Turkmen SSR	104	103.8
Estonian SSR	102	103.9

The production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was:

Types of Output	Output Produced in November 1983	Output Produced in January-November 1983	January-November 1983 as Percentage of January-November 1982
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	127	1,279	104
Petroleum (including gas condensate), million metric tons	50.0	565	100.8
Gas, billion cubic meters	46.7	487	107
Coal, million metric tons	56.9	654	99.8
Steel, million metric tons	12.6	140	103
Rolled ferrous metal (finished), million metric tons	8.7	97.1	103
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.5	17.1	104
Iron ore, million metric tons	19.9	224	100.3
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.5	27.1	110

Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units), thousand metric tons	46.0	512	105
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.2	2.6	102
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.1	22.5	104
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	4.0	108
Chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	0.1	1.2	108
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.0	56.5	100.5
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.2	48.6	100.1
Metal cutting machine tools, million rubles	176	2,002	106
Including with digital program control	50.0	550	115
Forging and pressing machinery, million rubles	48.5	595	105
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots), thousands	0.7	9.4	191
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.9	106
Computer facilities and spare parts, billion rubles	0.3	2.9	112
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	16.2	192	100
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	66.3	747	107
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	0.1	1.4	106
Mainline diesel locomotives, million horsepower	0.3	3.5	108
Mainline electric locomotives, million horsepower	0.3	3.5	102
Mainline freightcars, thousands	4.8	53.6	100.3
Tractors, million horsepower	4.0	44.9	103
Agricultural machinery, billion rubles	0.3	3.1	105
Machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, billion rubles	0.2	2.2	106
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	9.8	107	105
Excavators, thousands	3.3	38.2	98
Commercial lumber (excluding small timber procurers), million cubic meters	17.8	226	100.9
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	5.2	104
Of which newsprint, billion square meters	2.7	28.8	103
Cement, million metric tons	10.7	117	104
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises), million cubic meters	8.5	95.2	103
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	0.9	10.3	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	0.1	1.5	103
Leather footwear, million pairs	62.0	673	102
Meat (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.9	8.4	109
Sausages (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.3	2.6	102

Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	0.5	6.3	104
Animal fats (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.1	1.4	113
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw materials stocks), million metric tons	2.2	25.1	106
Margarine products (from state raw material stocks) million metric tons	0.1	1.3	104
Vegetable oil (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.3	2.3	107
Clocks and watches, million items	5.4	63.2	100.4
China and earthenware and enamel dishes, million rubles	71.9	795	104
Radio receivers, millions	0.8	8.4	105
Television sets, millions	0.7	7.8	103
of which color sets	0.3	3.1	110
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	5.2	99
Including with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters and more	0.2	2.5	105
Washing machines, millions	0.3	3.9	106
Passenger cars, millions	0.1	1.2	101
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	92.8	1,025	102
Furniture, billion rubles	0.6	6.5	106

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's work in the first 11 months of 1983 have been summed up. The output sales plan in industry as a whole has been fulfilled 101 percent. All union republics and industrial ministries coped with their targets in terms of the volume of output.

The total volume of industrial production increased 4.1 percent by comparison with January-November last year, and labor productivity in industry increased 3.6 percent in the same period. Some 88 percent of the increase in industrial production was secured via improved labor productivity. The growth rates achieved in total volume of production and labor productivity in industry in the first 11 months of 1983 are higher than the actual growth rates in the corresponding period of 1982.

The fastest growth rates in the total volume of production among the union republics were achieved by industry in Moldavia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Belorussia.

The January-November plan was overfulfilled in gas extraction and the production of the most important types of nonferrous metals, chemical plant protection agents, motor vehicle tires, instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, motor vehicles, tractors, radio receivers, linen textiles, meat, animal and vegetable fats, and wholemilk products. Since the beginning of the year 7.4 billion cubic meters of gas have been extracted in excess of the plan and almost R200 million of instruments, automation equipment and computers have been produced over and above the plan, as well as 1,000 tractors and R19 million of agricultural machinery and machines for animal husbandry and fodder production.

In January-November of this year, the total volume of consumer goods production (in retail prices) increased 5 percent by comparison with the corresponding period of last year. During this period the production of woven fabrics increased 3 percent, of nonwoven fabrics 9 percent, of animal fats 13 percent, of vegetable oil 7 percent, of wholemilk products, 6 percent, of edible fish products, 4 percent, and of consumer goods and household appliances 3 percent.

Unfortunately, the shortfalls in the production of several types of industrial output that have existed since the beginning of the year have not been made good. Such a situation prevails, in particular, with regard to the production of steel, finished rolled ferrous metals, coke, synthetic resins and plastics, synthetic rubbers, caustic and calcined soda, some types of equipment, freightcars, round lumber, cellulose, and cardboard.

As envisaged in the annual plan forecasts, labor productivity growth in January-October [as published] outstripped the growth in the average wages of workers in industry as a whole and in most industrial ministries. In the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, however, average wages increased while labor productivity levels fell. The average wage growth outstripped labor productivity growth in the associations and enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry.

The January-October [as published] plan for the prime cost of production has been fulfilled. By comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the cost of each ruble of marketable output fell by 0.4 percent and materials expenditure fell by 0.6 percent. While the plan has been fulfilled in industry as a whole, costs have been allowed to exceed the planned figures by the associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Working Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry.

The associations and enterprises of the machine building ministries have increased the production of machines, equipment, and instruments for various sectors of the national economy. Moreover, work aimed at raising the technical standards and quality of the output produced has been carried out. Between 25 and 48 percent of machine building products are manufactured in accordance with the State Seal of Quality.

At the same time, however, the machine building sectors are failing to ensure complete fulfillment of contractual obligations for product deliveries. In particular, since the beginning of the year almost three-fourths of associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building have failed to deliver to consumers output worth hundreds of millions of rubles due for delivery under concluded contracts and orders issued for execution.

Since the beginning of the year associations and enterprises in light industry have failed to deliver to consumers a large quantity of output due under concluded contracts.

The third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. In the period that is left until the year's end labor collectives must make maximum efforts to further raise the efficiency of production and fulfill the 1983 plan targets and pledges in order to lay a firm foundation for successful work in 1984 and for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

STOCKRAISING PLAN FIGURES FOR JAN-NOV REPORTED

PM201229 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 83 (Signed to Press 12 Dec 83) p 18

["Statistical Summary" feature: "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The Editorial Office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of stockraising on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-November 1983.

The farms in all regions have successfully moved their livestock to winter premises. The stockraising units have created the necessary reserves of coarse and succulent feeds, the premises and technical equipment have been repaired, and all sections have been staffed with qualified cadres. Over the past 11 months, by comparison with the same period last year, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved considerable growth in the production of livestock products. This makes it possible to better satisfy the people's needs for milk, meat, and other stockraising unit products.

I. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	January-November 1983	January-November 1983 as percentage of January-November 1982
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	15,499	107
including:		
cattle	8,762	105
hogs	3,820	112
sheep and goats	1,022	105
poultry	1,895	108
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	63,105	107
Average milk yield per cow, kilograms	2,227	107
hen eggs obtained, millions	46,822	105
Average egg yield per laying hen	194	103

In January-November 1983 meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes rose by 1,042,000 metric tons by comparison with the same period last year. Production of this output increased on the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

The gross milk yield for the 11 months was 4,317,000 metric tons more than the same period last year. The farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, and Estonia achieved the greatest increase in production.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the 11 months increased by 2,323 million eggs by comparison with the same period last year. An increase in this output was achieved by the farms of all union republics.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products from Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of product purchased	purchased in January-November 1983	January-November 1983 as percentage of January-November 1982
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	15,392	108
Milk, thousand metric tons	59,137	110
Eggs, millions	43,484	104

The volume of the sale of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms in January-November 1983 by comparison with the same period in 1982 increased by 1,164,000 metric tons. Purchases of this output rose in all union republics except Armenia. The greatest increase in the sale of livestock and poultry was secured by the farms of Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldavia, the RSFSR, and Belorussia.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 5,386,000 metric tons. There was an increase in procurement of this output in all union republics except Georgia. The greatest increase in purchases was secured by the farms of Moldavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, the Ukraine, and the RSFSR.

The sale of eggs to the state in January-November increased by 1,720 million. Purchases of this output increased on the farms of all union republics.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products Broken Down by Union Republic

	January-November 1983 as percentage of January-November 1982					
	production				purchases	
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	107	105	108	110	104
RSFSR	108	108	105	109	110	103
including Non-Chernozem Zone	112	111	105	112	113	103
Ukrainian SSR	105	109	102	105	111	106
Belorussian SSR	109	105	102	109	108	102
Uzbek SSR	105	102	100.8	107	105	100.7
Kazakh SSR	105	101	103	106	105	106
Georgian SSR	105	101	107	107	98	109
Azerbaijan SSR	105	103	105	103	104	108
Lithuanian SSR	119	106	106	120	115	107
Moldavian SSR	109	115	105	110	119	106
Latvian SSR	112	109	106	116	118	112
Kirghiz SSR	99	101	108	102	104	113
Tajik SSR	100.1	102	104	100.6	104	106
Armenian SSR	90	100.3	109	88	100.3	114
Turkmen SSR	102	102	105	104	106	107
Estonian SSR	122	109	100.6	123	114	102

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 751,000 metric tons of milk and 515,000 metric tons of livestock from the population's personal plots in January-November 1983.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 December 1983 there were 92.8 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 2.2 million more than at the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million. The hog population was 59.4 million, showing an increase of 2 million. There were 117.5 million sheep and goats, which is 2.1 million more. Poultry numbers totaled 709.7 million, showing an increase of 14.3 million. The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all union republics. The hog population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all union republics except on the farms of Kazakhstan. The sheep and goat population increased on the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, and Turkmenistan. Poultry numbers increased on the farms of all union republics except the Ukraine, Latvia, and Estonia.

Wintering is always the most crucial test for stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The slightest hitch, any breach of established techniques, or idle time at feed shops has a negative effect on livestock productivity. Thanks to the rational organization of all processes and the careful preparation of feeds, the leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes prevent a decline in output during this period. Their experience must be spread to all farms. The constant monitoring of the state of affairs in stockraising units and the regular analysis of results of the competition between collectives constitute an important sector of work for local party and soviet organs.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES TO HOLD CONGRESS IN 1984

PM201207 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Dec 83 p 2

[M. Zarayev report: "Tsentrosoyuz Council Meeting"]

[Text] The tasks involved in preparing and conducting the report and election campaign in consumer cooperatives were discussed 17 December at a Tsentrosoyuz Council meeting. The report by M. P. Trunov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board, and speeches by council members stressed that the reports and elections must promote a businesslike, all-around discussion of cooperative organizations' work, strengthen their electoral organs with enterprising and qualified cadres, intensify the struggle to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges on developing trade and procurement and production activity and on further improving services to the population. The elections must be held under the sign of further developing and improving intracooperative democracy and the active affairs.

The council meeting also discussed cooperative members' tasks in carrying out the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy." A report was delivered by Ye. V. Sazanov, deputy chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board.

The council meeting resolved to hold the 11th Congress of USSR consumer cooperatives in December 1984.

Taking part in the meeting's work were Ya. I. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Domestic Services section, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

STAFF SESSION CRITICIZES FARM MACHINE SUPPLIERS

PM2O1136 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Dec 83 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "Greater Attention to the Countryside's Orders; From the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical supply to Agriculture has been held. It reviewed the results of the fulfillment of plans for the supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of necessary equipment, spare parts, industrial rubber components, rolled metal products, chemical goods, timber and building materials, and other resources.

Opening the session, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, stressed that on the whole many industrial collectives are coping successfully with orders for the countryside and dispatching tractors, combines, motor vehicles, seed drills, plows, and other equipment to farms within the prescribed deadlines. However, there are also enterprises which are behind with deliveries of technical devices to the countryside and are failing to meet production targets.

In the last 11 months the Altay motor and assembly plants, the Voroshilovgrad Crankshaft Plant, the Chelyabinsk and Volgograd Tractor Plants, and other enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building, have undersupplied agriculture by a great number of parts.

It was proposed that V.I. Chernov, permanent member of the staff and deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine-building, take the most effective measures to completely correct the omissions by the end of the year.

Many production collectives of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are in debt to rural workers. The session participants pointed out to L.I. Vasilyev, deputy minister of this department and also a permanent member of the staff, that the Yaroslaval Avtodizel Production Association, the Michurinsk Motordetal Production Association, and the Sinelnikovo Spring Plant are not fulfilling the plans for the supply of many parts in short supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has also permitted a lag in the fulfillment of orders for the countryside. A number of enterprises under its jurisdiction are not coping with supplies of rolled metal products. The Zhdanov, Krivoy Rog, Kramatorsk, Novolipetsk, and some other metallurgical plants have permitted particularly big lags.

Considerable difficulties with the wintering of livestock are currently testing stockraisers as a result of the fact that not all enterprises of the Ministry of Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production (the responsibility of Deputy Minister V.V. Bykov) are coping with plans for the production and supply of transporters for collecting manure, milking installations, feed choppers, steam generators, and other livestock unit machinery and equipment and also spare parts. The Yelgavselmash and Kurganselmash plants, the Gomselmash Production Association, and others are among the laggards.

The session also examined other questions of material and technical supply for agriculture.

Executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of minstries and departments took part in the staff's work.

MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCE HELD

Yepishev, Drugov Attend

LD211932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] A party conference of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District took place today. The report by Colonel General Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the political directorate of the district, and those who spoke stressed that communists and all servicemen should, under the conditions of an exacerbated military and political situation, even more consistently perfect their military skills, master combat equipment and weaponry, increase vigilance and combat readiness, and step up military discipline.

Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, addressed the conference. Comrade Drugov, first deputy chief of department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow party obkom, took part in the conference's work.

Yepishev Speech Reported

PM211217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "To the Level of Modern Demands: Army and Navy Ideological Workers Conference"]

[Text] A conference of agitprop department chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets; of editors of district, group, and fleet newspapers; chiefs of district, group, and fleet officers houses; chiefs of military academy political departments, and other ideological workers was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army 19-20 December.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered the report "On Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Decisions and Ways to Further Activate Ideological Work in the Army and Navy."

The speaker described the significance of the plenum decisions for improving all ideological activity in the Army and Navy in the spirit of the party's current demands. What positive changes have become apparent?

First, there is the fact that the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches and statements have enriched and made considerably more topical the content of ideological work. All aspects of the concept of developed socialism and the acuteness of the international situation are being revealed in it more fully and profoundly, and the organic connection between propaganda and agitation and questions of further strengthening the country's defense capability at the stage of developed socialism is more noticeable.

Second, military councils, commanders, and political organs have enhanced the practical thrust of ideological work and its orientation toward end results and toward resolving the tasks set for the Army, the Navy, formations, units, and ships. The special features of the modern situation have begun to be taken more accurately into account in it. Information propaganda activity has become more substantive, and its coordination has been improved. Attention to such an important sector of ideological work as counterpropaganda has been increased.

Heroic-patriotic education is being activated, and it was given a new boost by the recent meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry leadership with veterans of the Armed Forces and by the speech which Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, made at the meeting.

Third, many party organizations, party committees, and party bureaus have begun working more actively, thoughtfully, and creatively in the ideological sphere. These questions are now being discussed with profound interest during party conferences. The desire of communists for earnest and self-critical analysis of the effectiveness of ideological work, regarding it as the business of the whole party and of every communist, must be supported and developed in every possible way at the subsequent party conferences of districts, groups of forces, and fleets.

Fourth, ideological workers are turning to the increasingly wide use in educational practice of the mass media -- the press, radio, television, the cinema, and all technical means of propaganda.

Much has been done. However, the speaker emphasized, it would be wrong to arrive at reassuring conclusions. The main task lies ahead.

The shaping of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook was and still is the unshakable basis of communist education for all personnel. Systematic political studies in all their forms occupy a special place in this. On the whole, they are correctly organized and make a substantial contribution to enhancing the combat potential of the Army and Navy. At the same time the existing shortcomings are still being eradicated only slowly. It is necessary to eliminate boredom from lessons and ensure the closer linkage of the questions to be studied and the tasks to be resolved. Of course, the struggle against an abstract, sketchy approach to studies and against mechanical rote-learning of general tenets must not result in narrow pragmatism and a lowering of the theoretical level of lessons. I mean that it is necessary to strengthen the educational, mobilizing aspect of political studies by means, above all, of improving teaching methods and their link with Army and Navy practice and achieving a lively discussion of questions.

Changing and improving the style of Marxist-Leninist training, of political studies for ensigns and warrant officers, and of political lessons with soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers -- which is what the CPSU Central Committee June plenum decisions demand of us -- presupposes resolutely improving the training of leaders of political study groups. The chief thing here is to make efficient use of the time set aside for seminars and other planned lessons and to strive for the continuous buildup of propagandists' knowledge and methodical skill and the improvement of self-education and their personal example.

The task of further improving mass political work is one of the very important tasks stemming from the decisions of the party Central Committee's June plenum. The report emphasized that it is necessary to further enhance the scientificness, the theoretical level, and the practical thrust of lecture propaganda. We must be more resolute than hitherto in eliminating cliches, cheap sensationalism, exhortation, and elements of formalism.

It is positive that mass political work, and verbal agitation above all, has become closer to people and to the life of military collectives. But not all positions of political agitation have been properly strengthened.

This applies both to the content and, particularly, to ensuring the clarity, intelligibility, and mobilizing force of verbal statements. A considerable proportion of our visual agitation fails to produce the desired return.

Army General A.A. Yepishev went on to emphasize that the further enhancement of the activeness and assertiveness of propaganda and agitation is dictated by the modern international, military-political situation, which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of imperialism's reactionary forces. He pointed out that Army and Navy servicemen warmly approve and support the statements of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 28 September and 24 November this year and the measures to ensure the security of our motherland and the entire socialist community, and they see it as their patriotic and international duty to enhance the Soviet Armed Forces' combat strength, the combat readiness of units and ships, discipline, and organization. Agitprop means and all educational work must be used to reaffirm in the consciousnes of every serviceman profound understanding of the acuteness of the danger of war and to mobilize servicemen to score new successes in the struggle to enhance combat readiness. In this connection specific tasks were set for Army and Navy propagandists; the editorial boards of district, group, and fleet newspapers; and workers of cultural enlightenment establishments.

The report devoted considerable space to questions of the military, moral, legal, and aesthetic education of personnel and the shaping of servicemen's spiritual culture. Here it is important to have a profound understanding of people's modern needs, to give the necessary ideological thrust to the pastimes of Army and Navy youth, to enrich the content of the free time of officers and their families, and to make their leisure more diverse.

Our Armed Forces chiefly consist of young people, the majority of whom are Komsomol members, the speaker continued. A considerable proportion of the officer corps is young people, too. If we add to this the fact that companies, batteries, and the subunits equal to them are almost totally made up of Komsomol members and that some of them do not have party organizations, it is not hard to picture what an important role the Army and Navy Komsomol plays in the life of the troops. However, some people take an oversimplified view of work with the Komsomol. It must be firmly understood that enhancing the standard of ideological work also means enhancing the standard of party leadership of the Komsomol. In this sphere great significance is attached to the upcoming All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries. Ideological cadres must take a very active part in preparing for it and in further enlivening Komsomol work. The speaker dwelt especially on questions of work with young officers.

Army General A.A. Yepishev spoke in detail about ideologically ensuring combat readiness and the combat training and discipline of personnel and the increased responsibility of commanders, political organs, and party organizations for resolving the tasks dictated by the exacerbation of the international situation and for fostering servicemen's political vigilance.

Problems of enhancing the quality of combat training, of field, air, and sea training, are above all problems of the individual, his mood, and his attitude toward lessons and weapons. It is necessary more boldly to "remove" ideological work from inside barracks, clubs, and officers houses to the field, to where combat skill is improved every day. Special attention must be devoted to the personnel's mastering of combat hardware and weapons and to military-technical propaganda.

All the aforesaid questions are resolved more successfully if it is possible to fully realize the potential of the socialist competition which has been developed in this training year under the slogan "Be alert and constantly ready to defend socialism's gains!" It is right here, in competition, that the numerous forms, methods, and means of mass agitation work can be used more effectively in the struggle to enhance combat readiness.

Speaking about problems of further strengthening military discipline, the speaker focused the attention of those present on the need to display more initiative and creativity in the propaganda backup for measures which the command takes in the line of strengthening discipline. It is necessary to work directly in subunits, with the specific people, and to engage in uniting collectives in a concrete manner. Ideological efforts must be concentrated on questions of the clarity and organization of lessons, on the efficient use of every minute of training time, comprehensive material and technical backup, strict observance of the daily routine, and an analysis by every serviceman of how he is fulfilling his military duty and the military oath and whether he has done everything to enhance combat readiness. This is required in lecture propaganda, in verbal and visual agitation, and in the press.

The speaker went on to analyze problems of the practical organization of dynamic and effective counterpropaganda in different links and in all sectors of ideological activity in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

The report devoted great attention to other important questions. It cited examples of the active creative quest by political organs for better methods of realizing in practice the party's guidelines in the sphere of improving ideological work and improving its style. It pointed to the increasing role of long-term planning in this, a comprehensive approach to organizing the entire education process, and the ability of ideological cadres to forecast events. It emphasized that commanders, political organs, and propagandists await from scientific establishments and higher military educational institutions serious scientific recommendations on the most complex and, at the same time, the most urgent questions of personnel training and education.

In conclusion Army General A.A. Yepishev voiced the firm confidence that the conference participants and all Army and Navy ideological workers will persistently improve ideological and mass political work and try to ensure that it is in accordance with the high demands advanced by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum and with the crucial tasks set by the USSR Ministry of Defense of enhancing Army and Navy combat readiness.

The conference participants were addressed by Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He shed light on a number of urgent questions of politically ensuring combat readiness and further strengthening the role in this of political organs, ideological cadres, and the entire ideological aktiv.

The conference was addressed by Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who focused the attention of those present on urgent problems of the leadership of ideological activity and the enhancement of the professional skill of progagandist cadres in the spirit of the party's current demands.

The conference participants also heard reports by Lieutenant General V.D. Lukinykh, Lieutenant General V.I. Balakirev, Lieutenant General of Aviation V.I. Korolenko, Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, Lieutenant General N.A. Dushin, Colonel Yu.V. Shlepnev, and Engineer Colonel Yu.A. Rusakov.

The plenary session of the conference was addressed by Colonel General S.A. Bobylev, Army General P.G. Lushev, Colonel P.V. Larin, Captain 1st Rank V.D. Sorokin, Colonel V.I. Sein, Colonel A.N. Razmaznin, Lieutenant General B.V. Belyavskiy, Lieutenant Colonel Yu.V. Utyanskiy, Colonel V.A. Novikov, Lieutenant Colonel A.V. Kostin, Colonel V.P. Bobin, and Lieutenant Colonel Ye.N. Kislyakov.

Within the framework of the conference, work was conducted in sections which discussed practical questions of different directions of ideological activity and exchanged experience.

Participating in the conference's work were B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, and I.P. Potapov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee section.

IZVESTIYA READERS SUBMIT WORLD WAR II MATERIAL

PM210956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "In Eternal Memory"]

[Text] Our country is making preparations to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over Hitler's Germany. IZVESTIYA asked war veterans, writers, red pathfinders [krasnyye sledopyty], and all the newspaper's readers to send material to the Editorial Office that could provide new pages in the annals of the people's exploits. A staff was created to handle the material sent in by readers.

A routine staff session, chaired by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General I. Pavlovskiy, was held on 16 December. The staff discussed progress since contrbutions began 9 months ago. The editorial office has already received thousands of reminiscences, documents, and photographs. IZVESTIYA has prepared 63 articles based on material sent. Hundreds of letters have been passed on for permanent preservation to the "Archive of Glory," which is used by scientific workers preparing new studies on the Great Patriotic War.

The following took part in the discussion of further work with readers' reminiscences: Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation Ye. Savitskiy; Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral of the Fleet V. Kasatonov; M. Bagin, chairman of Lenin Kolhoz in Gorkiy Oblast's Koverninskiy Rayon, Colonel General A. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; Lieutenant General P. Zhilin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chief of the USSR Defense Ministry's Institute of Military History; Major General N. Lutsev, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry's Central Archive; Colonel M. Menshov, chief of the Soviet memoirs group; V. Karpov, hero of the Soviet Union and writer; and F. Shtykalo, USSR deputy education minister.

The contributions staff expressed gratitude to the students of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy's newspaper section for their participation in preparing articles based on frontline soldiers' reminiscences, as well as to the staffers of the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History.